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PROTESTANT HERO:

OR, THE

HISTORY

OF

WILLIAM the THIRD,

The Great Restorer of BRITISH Liberty.

CONTAINING

All his Battles, Sieges, Negotiations; and a succinct
Account of the many Plots formed by the ROMAN
CATHOLICKS, for his Destruction.

Published for the IMPROVEMENT and ENTERTAINMENT of the
BRITISH YOUTH of both Sexes.

Adorned with COPPER-PLATES.

By W. H. DILWORTH, A. M.

Printed for G. WRIGHT. MDCCCLVIII.

PROTESTANT HERO

II 18 T O R Y

WILLIAM the THIRD



The Great Reform Bill

BRITISH MUSEUM

All his Battles, Sieges, Negotiations; and a full Account of the many Plots formed by the Roman Catholics for his Destruction.

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By W. H. D. WORTLEY

Printed for J. W. ...

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THE HISTORY OF WILLIAM the Third.

King of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c.

THE glorious *William Henry*, Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*, was born after the Death of his Father, Prince *William* the Second, by the eldest Daughter of *Charles* the First, the Princess *Mary Stuart*, on the 14th of November, 1650. His Sponsors were the States of *Zeland*, and *Holland*, with the Cities of *Amsterdam*, *Delft*, and *Leyden*.

From his Infancy he displayed an hereditary Emulation to imitate the heroic Examples of his great Forefathers. His characteristic Qualities were Moderation and Reservedness. His Prudence increasing with his Years, he gave early Hopes of his future Greatness.

P. B. 34.

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The late much dreaded Proceedings of his Father having furnished a Pretext to debar the Son of those Dignities which had been enjoyed by his Predecessors, the States General, in order to avail themselves of the Prince's Minority, appointed the Meeting of a general Assembly at the *Hague*. And the Assembly resolved in the first Session, "That since, by the Death of the late Prince *William* the Second, the Country had been without a Governor, the Choice of all Magistrates and Officers whatsoever, should be in the Disposal of the Cities for the future, and that an Oath of Fidelity to the States of *Holland* should be taken, not only by the ordinary Soldiers, but even by the Guards of the deceased Prince."

Notwithstanding all the Remonstrances made by the Princess Dowager, who made every Effort to have continued to her Son those Employments which the States had made hereditary in the House of *Orange*; black Ingratitude prevailing over the Remembrance of past glorious Services, the above cruel Resolution was carried *Nem. Con.*

Some ineffectual Steps were made in the Year 1668, by the *British* Monarch, *Charles II.* in order to re-establish the Prince his Nephew in his Rights. There happened a dispute among the States, towards the End of the Year 1669, which gave our young Hero some Hopes of being reinstated: And *Van-Beuninghen* exerted himself so warmly in behalf of the Prince, that a Majority of the States of *Holland*

land resolved, after some very warm Debates, "That the young Prince should have Session in the Council of State, with a decisive Vote, and hold the same Place his Ancestors had formerly filled.

In the Year 1672, while the victorious Troops of *France* over-ran *Holland*, which was thereby in the greatest Consternation, the old Princess Dowager, Grandmother to our young Hero, was indefatigable in spiring up the numerous Partizans of the House of *Orange*, who being all highly irritated on seeing themselves neglected, nay, treated with Contempt, and all the Employments of the Commonwealth partially given to Burgo-Masters Sons, inflamed the Discontent of the People, justly amazed to see a victorious Army tear up the Vitals of their Country. They declared aloud for the immolating of the *De Wits* for the public Weal. This Expedient was so artfully managed that it attained the desired Effect.

The young Prince of *Orange* having made a Tour to visit the Fortifications of some Places, it was unanimously resolved in an Assembly of the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, that he should be elected Captain and Admiral-General of the United Provinces; of which Notification was given to the States-General the following Day.

Gaspar Fagel, *M. De Beverning*, and *John De Wit*, were deputed by the States in order to invest his Highness with those Dignities. The Prince, immediately after his having taken

the Oaths before the States, repaired to the Army then in the Neighbourhood of *Niekoup*, where all he could effect against the then tremendous Army of *France*, commanded by the Grand Monarch in Person, was to maintain his Posts, which he so skilfully performed, that the Enemy, all powerful as they were, could gain no Advantage on that Side; for having made several Efforts to force the Prince out of his Retrenchments, they were obliged to abandon their Works, and retire with Loss.

The frontier Towns and Garrisons in the Province of *Holland* falling Day after Day into the Hands of the *French*, the *Dutch* were universally dissatisfied. The Inhabitants of *Dort* took the Lead, declaring they would have the Prince of *Orange* to be their *Stadt-holder*, menacing the immediate Massacre of the Magistrates, in case they should refuse an instant Compliance. The Magistrates were so frightened by those Threatenings, that without Hesitation they dispatched Commissioners to the Prince of *Orange*, intreating his Highness to repair to the City without Delay, in order to still the popular Clamour.

The Prince alledged several Reasons, intimating the Danger of his leaving the Army; but all in vain: He found himself at last under a Necessity of complying with their Request. As soon as he was conducted with great Solemnity to the Town-Hall, the Magistrates desired that his Highness's Pleasure might be signified to them. To which his Highness

Highness replied, that Proposals should come from them; inasmuch as it was at their Request that he was come thither. Having paused some Time, they requested, that in order to please the People he would condescend to view the Magazines and Fortifications, but that not the least Mention of *Stadtholdership* should be made. To which his Highness readily consented, and made the Tour of the City, in consequence.

But the People having suspected that the Magistrates had deceived both the Prince and them, at his Highness's Return, flocked in great Numbers around his Coach, loudly, but respectfully demanding if he had been made *Stadtholder*, or not, by the Magistrates. To which Question his Highness modestly replied, that he was satisfied with the Honours already done to him; but they declared one and all, that they would not lay down their Arms till such Time as he should be declared *Stadtholder*.

The Magistrates, terrified by the Menaces of the enraged Crowd, made an Act, by which his Highness the Prince of *Orange* was declared *Stadtholder*, Captain, and Admiral-General of all the Forces by Land and Sea, and they vested him with all the Authority, Dignity, and Power, which had been enjoyed by his Ancestors. The whole City in Consequence rang with joyous Acclamations, and the Arms of the House of *Orange* were immediately placed on the Ramparts and Towers.

Cornelius De Wit, (Brother of *Jahn De Wit*, the Pensionary) was the only Opponent, nor could any Motive make him alter his Resolution. All the Cities of *Holland* and *Zealand* followed the Example of *Dort*, and in a full Assembly of the States-General presented the Prince with certain public Acts, that were thought necessary to a full Restitution of his Highness, aged Twenty-two, to the Function and Authority of *Stadtholder*, with all the Privileges and Advantages, and also some more than those which his Ancestors had been possessed of.

His Highness in consequence took the Place of *Stadtholder* with the usual Solemnity, in the Hall of Audience, and afterwards returned to the Army then encamped in the Neighbourhood of *Bodegrave*. From that Period, as if the Prince's Restoration had diffused a new Spirit throughout the People, a Corps of 5000 *French* before *Ardemburg*, was twice repulsed, and forced to leave 500 slain behind them, besides their Prisoners; and this Success was effected by the Intrepidity of 200 Burghers, assisted by the Women and Boys.

In the Midst of several such brave Instances, the following Catastrophe happened: *Cornelius De Wit*, Bailiff of *Putton*, had been accused of a Design upon the Prince of *Orange's* Life, and of having attempted to bribe a Surgeon belonging to his Royal Highness for that wicked Purpose. But as no other Witness appeared, and *Cornelius* recriminated on his Accuser,

cruser, he was only exiled out of the Territories of *West Friesland* and *Holland*, which did not at all satisfy the People who suspected him guilty.

The Morning he was to be let out of Prison, Pensionary *De Wit* (though quite contrary to the Opinion of his Friends) resolved to be present at his Release, and to carry him out of Town, and for that Purpose went to the Court with his Coach and four Horses, which being an unusual Appearance for this Minister (whose Practice was to go to the General Assembly on Foot) alarmed the People, who gathered in a tumultuous Manner, first in the Streets where he past, and those about the Court where the Prisoner was kept. Some of the Trained Bands of the *Hague* then upon Guard mingled with the Crowd, and began to inveigh against the Sentence of the Court, as well as against the Guilt of one Brother, and the Arrogance of the other, who pretended to carry him off in Triumph.

In the Midst of this Ferment and kindled Passions, fomented by such malevolent Speeches amongst the Crowd, the two Brothers, ignorant of what had passed, came forth. They were on the sudden obstructed in their Way by some Trained Bands, and one of the Burghers industriously dropt these incendiary Words among the People, *Behold the two Traitors together, it is our Fault if they escape from us.*

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This abusive Language was immediately followed by Blows. Whereupon *John De Wit*, sensible of the Catastrophe that was to ensue, took his Brother by the Hand, and was instantly knocked down with the But-end of a Musket. These unfortunate Brothers were presently dispatched, then dragged about the Town, and torn to Pieces by an enflamed Populace. Thus fell one of the greatest Politicians of that Age, after having administered the Commonwealth of *Holland* as Pensionary for about eighteen Years with Reputation to himself, and Honour to his Country. It is however a general received Opinion, that he was the Author of those unpopular Resolutions, to wit, the excluding of his Highness from all Offices that were the Qualities requisite for a *Stadtholder*, &c.

M. Fagel, was made Pensionary of *Holland*, and was thoroughly attached to his Country's Interest and the young Prince. This Revolution calmed all at Home, and gave the first Promise of defending what was left in the Country. The State grew Unanimous, the Army was in Spirits, and foreign Princes began to have Confidence in the Virtues of the young Prince, which they had in a Manner lost during the Misfortunes and Divisions of the Commonwealth.

The Policy of *France*, in order to gain the Prince of *Orange*, offered such great Advantages, as none but a superior Soul like his would refuse. To the Remonstrance of one nearly



Massacre of De Witts.

28 MR 59

nearly attached to him, he thus answered,
 “That he was determined to live upon his Ger-
 “man Estate, and employ his Time in hunt-
 ing there, rather than sell *Holland*, or give up
 his Liberty to the *French* upon any Consider-
 ration.”

The *French* having lost all Hopes of bring-
 ing the Prince of *Orange* over to their Inter-
 est, were determined on the total Destruction
 of the *Dutch*. His Highness, who was encamp-
 ed near *Bodegrave*, between *Leyden* and *Woer-*
den, with a Detachment of Cavalry and Infan-
 try, not only alarmed the Enemy, but pur-
 sued them as far as the Trenches before *Utrecht*.
 His Highness, a declared Enemy to all Cor-
 ruption of military Discipline, which had proved
 so pernicious to the Commonwealth, ordered
 the Punishment of several Officers for their
 Neglect of Duty. He formed the Siege of
Woerden, which he was obliged to raise on
 account of its having received considerable
 Reinforcements. He from thence marched to
Rosendael, and after made several Movements
 to force Count *de Duras* to Battle, who had
 retired with so much Precipitation that it was
 not possible for his Highness to overtake him.

Besides the Castle of *Walcheren*, which he
 had already taken, his Highness possessed him-
 self of *Binch*, where he made several Prison-
 ers, plundered, and destroyed the Town, then
 returned the Way he came, and assigned Win-
 ter-Quarters to his Troops. The many Suc-
 cesses of his Highness enhanced his Reputation

daily; for the People having observed how their Affairs were mended since his Administration, attributed all their Prosperity to his Courage and Prudence.

Having reconciled all Animosities between the new and old Magistrates of *Friesland*, and put an End to the Animosities in *Zealand*, he made a Tour to view the Fortifications of *Sluys*, *Flushing*, *Assendyk*, *Ardenburg*, *Breda*, *Boisseduc*, *Begen-op-zoom*, and other Places; which done, he went to the *Hague*. His Attention was doubly employed in order to prevent the *French* Commanders, *Luxemburg* and *Condé*, from penetrating into the Heart of *Holland*, and to hinder a Landing from the *English* Fleet then acting in Conjunction with the *French*.

In the Month of *June* 1673, the *French* laid Siege to *Maestricht*, which did not surrender till after an obstinate and vigorous Defence, and the Garrison's being reduced to the last Extremity. The Prince of *Orange* was so well pleased with the Conduct of his Commander there, *M. De Farjaux*, a brave experienced Captain, that he immediately promoted him to the Rank of Major-General of his Forces.

As soon as the *French* Troops who had concluded the Campaign were distributed into their Cantonments, and that the *English* Fleet, which had obtained some Advantages over the *Dutch* Fleet, was withdrawn from the Coasts of *Holland*. His Highness issued Orders for all the

the Troops in *Zealand* to join the rest of his Army, and marched on a sudden with 25,000 Men to lay Siege to *Naerden*, which, after a Siege of but four Days, was surrendered to him, on Condition, that the Garrison should march out with two Pieces of Cannon, their Drums beating and Colours flying. Having given the necessary Orders for repairing the Fortifications, and left under the Command of Count *Koningsmark* a sufficient Guard in the Place, he returned to the *Hague* to consult about farther Measures for the Good of his Country.

Like another young *Scipio*, his Highness resolved at the Approach of Winter to save his Country by abandoning it, and thereby avoid the many Sieges it would require to recover the Towns already lost: Wherefore immediately after the Conclusion of an Alliance between the *Emperor* and the King of *Spain*, the Prince of *Orange* advanced with his Army to *Rosendael* in *Brabant*, where the Command of all the Confederate Forces was chearfully yielded up to him by the Count *de Monterey*.

Being informed that *Condé* had altered his Situation upon the News of the Junction of the two Armies, and had in consequence intrenched himself so well that it was impossible to attack him, the Prince of *Orange* advanced higher, in order to join the Imperial Army, then posted between *Andernac*, and under the Command of *Montecuculli*.

On his March the Prince summoned *Rhindac* to surrender, which being refused through the

the Instigation of a Burgher there, a Command for storming the Town was sent to *M. de Walkenburg*, which was executed with so much Violence, that the Troops on their first Entrance there put all they met to the Sword, but distinguished the Burgher who had advised the Opposition with the particular Favour of hanging him.

His Highness, whose Mind rose above all apparent Difficulties, to the Amazement of most People resolved on the besieging of *Bonn*, (in the Hands of the *French* since the Beginning of the War) which notwithstanding the valiant Opposition of a numerous Garrison, reinforced by Marshal *de Humieres*, he took; and by it opened a Passage into *Flanders* over the *Rhine* for the *German* Forces. The Prince retired to *Vesseling* after the taking of *Bonn*, from which Place he marched lower with his Army, as well as that of the Imperialists, (under his Command during the Absence of *Montecuculli*) and with them united took the Cities of *Schwich* and *Brevel*.

The victorious Progress of his Highness's Arms threw such a Damp over the Views of the *French*, that they precipitately relinquished all their Conquests in *Holland*, keeping only *Grave*, and *Maestritch*. In grateful Return for this great and unexpected Change of their Affairs, entirely owing to the Intrepidity and Wisdom of the Prince of *Orange*, the States-General not only confirmed to him the high Office of *Stadtholder* during Life, but settled it

it likewise upon the Heirs Male of his Body born in lawful Wedlock, by a Decree dated February 2d, N. S. 1674.

The States of *Zealand* the same Day conferred on his Highness the same Dignities, and farther declared him chief hereditary Nobleman of their Province. His Highness then repaired to *Utrecht*, and having assembled the States, he settled the Government of that Province upon the ancient Footing, and selected new Members to constitute their Body, of Magistrates and Noblemen. The States of *Utrecht* in Return for his paternal Care for the general Good, conferred likewise the hereditary Charge of *Stadtholder* of their Province on the patriot Prince of *Orange*.

Some Overtures of a Peace were made about this Time between *England* and *Holland*, which was soon after concluded in *London* by Sir *William Temple*, and the Marquis of *Frezno*. His *Britannick Majesty Charles II.* offered his Mediation between the Parties remaining still at Variance, if it should prove agreeable to the *French Court*; which, growing tired of the War, they thought proper to accept: Wherefore the King of *England* dispatched Sir *William Temple* as his Ambassador Extraordinary to *Holland*. Being arrived at the *Hague*, he delivered his Credentials to the President, and paid a Visit to Pensionary *Fagel*. He then repaired to *Antwerp*, in Hopes of finding the Prince of *Orange* in his Camp between that City and *Louvain*, but his Highness having moved

moved from thence two Days before, Sir *William* went to *Brussels* in order to obtain a Guard to conduct him safely to the Camp.

He dispatched his Secretary to Count *de Monterey* with his Compliments, and the Request of a Guard; the former was returned coldly by the Count, and the Evasions relative to the latter were tantamount to a Refusal, arising from a Jealousy conceived in *Holland* against the Mediation of the *British* Court; which Sir *William* perceiving, he prudently returned to the *Hague*, where he had long Conversations with the Pensionary, by which he gained all necessary Insight into the present System, and that they anchored their Hopes upon a decisive Action, which they looked on to be near at Hand, the two Armies not being far distant from each other.

About the Middle of *August* 1674, the Battle of *Senef* was fought between the Confederates under the Command of the Prince of *Orange*, and the *French* under that of the Prince of *Condé*. But it did not turn out so decisive an Action as was expected from two Armies of so great Force, and so animated by the Animosity on both Sides, as well as by the Valour and Emulation of the Generals. The Event of this Fight has been so differently reported, that it is hard to determine which Side was victorious: It may be looked on as a drawn Battle, having continued till Night, when both Armies parted.

Count

Count de Souches, in his Letter to the States upon this Occasion declared, " That the Prince of Orange during the Action, had shewn the Intrepidity of CÆSAR, and the Conduct of an old experienced Commander." Nay, the Testimony given of him by Condé his Rival General of that Day was, " That the Prince of Orange had acted on all Occasions like an old Captain, and only like a young Man in venturing himself too much."

The Prince of Orange marched the Day after the Battle with his Army by the Way of Mons, and put them into Quarters at St. Guislain, where he received five Regiments of new Recruits. The Imperialists retired to Quiévrain. After the necessary Repairs in each Camp, in consequence of the late sharp Engagement, each Army took the Field again, and gave a general Expectation of another Battle before the Campaign should be concluded.

His Highness let slip no Opportunity of seeking and provoking one; but the Prince of Condé chose and fortified his Encampments so, as not to be compelled to hazard a Battle without visible Odds, and therefore contented himself with watching the Allies, in order to prevent their attempting any Irruptions into France, and at the same Time to preserve the French Conquests in Flanders.

On the 12th of September the Prince decamped with the entire Army, passed the River Haine near Tournay and Aeth, sat down before Oudenarde, and thereby obtained the desired

desired Ends of drawing the *French* General *Condé* out of his cautious Marches, who moved immediately to relieve the Place, and give the Allies Battle before they could be ready to assault the Town. His Highness called a Council of War upon the Approach of the *French* Army, proposing to draw out and attack them immediately, fatigued after a hard Days March.

The *Spaniards* appeared no way reluctant to the Proposal; but Count *de Souches*, who according to some was not to be found all that Day, or according to others would not concur in the proposed Operation, was the Cause of losing so fair an Occasion, and of begetting such Discontents among the Generals of the Confederate Army, that next Day the *Germans* quitted their Trenches, and moved off to about a League's Distance, leaving a sufficient Interval to the *French* to throw into *Oudenarde* what Succours they pleased.

By this unexpected Disappointment his Highness found himself under a Necessity of drawing off with the rest of his Army; and having learned from some Conferences with *Monterey*, as well as *de Souches*, that he should not be able to effect any thing with the Imperialists, he resolved to leave the greatest Part of the *Dutch* Forces with Count *Waldeck*, and to go himself with the rest to press the Siege of *Grave*.

This was the Source of all those unhappy Diffentions among the Confederate Generals, that during the War proved so fatal to them,
and

and so advantageous to their Enemies. Endeavours indeed were made to cure the first Divisions by the Emperor's recalling the Count *de Souches*, and Spain's recalling the Count *de Monterey*, who were both suspected to have been backward in seconding, to the utmost of their Power, the Prince of *Orange's* Activity during that Campaign. Therefore without their Assistance, by the Dint of his own usual Application and Vigour, he reduced the Marquis *de Chamilly*, Governour of the Town of *Grave* to such Extremities, that it was surrendered on the 24th of *October*, having granted honourable Terms to the Besieged, with equal Satisfaction to all the Provinces; and merited, as well as unenvied Glory to his Highness.

The Prince having disposed his Army in their Winter Quarters, returned to the *Hague* about the Middle of *November*; at which Place he was no sooner arrived, than Sir *William Temple* gave him the strongest Assurances of the King of *England's* personal Regard and Friendship for his Highness; his Determination to cultivate the present good Understanding between him and the States, and his Desire to see a general Peace restored to *Christendom*, for which salutary End he intended to act entirely in Concert with his Highness; whose Sentiments as to the Objects to be required, and the Conditions most necessary for his Highness to insist on, he was very desirous to know as speedily, and as fully as possible.

His

His Highness answered the *English* Ambassador with Expressions of Duty and Kindness to his Majesty, and strong Desires of an inviolable Connection between the two Nations. However Sir *William Temple* could obtain nothing from the Prince which he judged to be inconsistent with the Honour of the States. One of the greatest Parts of his Highness's Character was, that for any Consideration soever, he would not recede from Resolutions which he had entered into upon justifiable Motives.

As soon as the King of *England* found that nothing could be effected with the Prince of *Orange* by the Ministry of Sir *William Temple*; the Lords *Ossory* and *Arlington*, without any Character or Appearance of Negotiation, arrived at the *Hague* about the Beginning of *December*. The Result of their fruitless Commission to *Holland* was, that Lord *Arlington* complained of the Reservedness of the Prince of *Orange*; and that his Highness was displeased at the Haughtiness and Insolence of that Peer, which entirely baffled all Effects desired from that secret Negotiation. They both related to Sir *William Temple* (who continued in his Embassy) the Substance of their Conversation.

The *French*, whatever might have been the Motive, ardently desired a Peace that Winter, which could not be brought to bear. His Highness went into *Gelderland* in *February*, in order to regulate the new Magistracy, agreeable

able to his Office of *Stadtholder*. During his Sojournment there, the Deputies of the Earldom of *Zutphen*, with those of the Dutchy, by the unanimous Consent of all Parties offered him the Sovereignty of those Provinces, with the ancient Titles of the Count of *Zutphen*, and the Duke of *Gelderland*, which according to their Assertion had been formerly enjoyed by some of his Predecessors. To so flattering an Offer the Prince's Reply then was, "That upon an Affair of such great Importance he could not take upon to give a definite Answer, till such Time as he should have received the Advice of the other Provinces thereupon." For which End, he immediately dispatched circular Letters to *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, and *Holland*. Some declared for his accepting, others for his refusing. From a mature Deliberation on all the Consequences that might ensue from thence, the Prince declined the offered Sovereignty, by which he seasonably extinguished all kindling Sparks of Jealousy.

In the Year 1675, Sir *William Temple* (at the Prince's Return to the *Hague* in *March*) received a Letter from his *Britannick Majesty*, importing some Intelligence given him that the Prince intended to make a Tour to *England* against the approaching Session of *Parliament*; which that Minister was ordered to prevent. About this Time Count *Waldeck* was dispatched to *Vienna* to concert the Operations of the ensuing Campaign.

Upon

Upon the same Account the Elector of Brandenburg was come to Cleves, and there met by the Prince of Orange, and the Imperial Envoy the Marquis de Grana. The Danish Ambassador arrived at the Hague in order to sound what Emoluments might be derived to his Court from the then critical Conjunction of Affairs, by menacing to enter into an Alliance with the Swedes, who began to throw off the Mask, and declare themselves in the French Interest.

In this violent Fermentation of Affairs all was struck with a sudden Damp by the Sickness of the Prince of Orange; which proved him to be the Master-spring that set all the inferior Wheels in Motion. All Things were in Suspence during his Malady, and none of the Parties concerned appeared to be actuated by other Notions or Sentiments than what were excited by the Hopes or Fears for a Life, the capital Object of Europe's general Attention.

A few Days Fever terminated in the Small-Pox, a Distemper which had proved very fatal to the Nassau Family, and of which his Father and Mother died. These gloomy Considerations caused dreadful Alarms in the Bosoms of all those sincerely attached to him and to their Country.

But by the special Protection of Heaven, whose peculiar Care he was, to bring about the great Ends he was destined for, the consummate Skill of a most eminent Physician, and
the

the Effects of some Remedies sent to him by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, joined to his great Equanimity and amazing Fortitude, which yielded not to those Impressions that use to be productive of so ill Consequences in that Malady, it passed away unattended by any bad Accidents, and in about twenty Days his Highness appeared abroad, and applied a-new to State-Affairs.

From this Sickness may be dated that particular Affection and Intimacy with which the Prince of *Orange* ever after honoured M. *Bentinck*, then Gentleman of his Bedchamber, since Earl of *Portland*. To the apparent Hazard of his own Life he signalised his Love for his Master on this trying Occasion, whom he attended Day and Night during the Distemper. Nothing the Prince took was presented to him; nor was he moved by any other Hands in his Bed than by M. *Bentinck's*. Wherefore his Highness has often declared, "That he could not tell whether M. *Bentinck* had slept or not, for that during sixteen Days and Nights as soon as ever he called, he was answered by him."

When the Prince was sufficiently recovered to have his Head combed, as soon as it was done, M. *Bentinck* begged Leave to go Home, declaring himself unable to hold out any longer. He did so, and immediately sickened of the same Distemper, and was in very imminent Danger of his Life, to the great Affliction of his grateful Master. However he
luckily

luckily recovered, and just Time enough to attend his Highness to the Field; next to whose Person he was ever after.

Being perfectly recovered, the Prince repaired to the general Rendezvous at *Rosendaël*. The *French* on the other Side had begun their Campaign by the Siege of *Limburg*, with one Part of their Army under the Command of the Marquis de *Rocheport*; whilst the *Grand Monarch*, the Duke of *Orleans*, Prince and *Condé*, with the rest lay encamped in the Post which they judged to be most convenient to oppose all Efforts to succour it: For which Intent the Prince of *Orange* marched with his Army from *Duffel*, joined at *Dangelt* the Dukes and of *Lorraine* and *Lunenbourg*.

The two Armies coming to a Battle, was prevented by the Surrender of the Town, after a short and weak Resistance, before his Highness could reach it; for besides some Delays caused by the Indisposition of the Troops, his March was clogged by the usual slow and uncertain Movements of the *German* Horse, as well as by the Disorders and Weakness of the Troops of *Spain*.

The *French* King, after the Taking of *Limburg*, encamped near *Tillemont*, spreading Havock through all the Country adjoining to *Meclin*, *Brussels*, and *Louvain*. He was very desirous of taking the latter. But the strict Watch kept over him by the Prince of *Orange* and the Duke de *Villa Hermosa*, hindered his attempting it.

Neither

Neither Army appearing very desirous of coming to a Battle, the *French* King, tired of a dull speculative Campaign, about the End of *July* left the Army to the Prince of *Condé*, and returned to *Versailles*. The Princes of *Orange*, and *Condé*, watched each other so narrowly, that neither of them could obtain the least Advantage over the other. Soon after *Condé* left *Flanders* to succeed to Marshal *Turenne*, who had been killed in *Alsace* by a Cannon-Ball, one of the greatest Generals of his or any other Age.

The Duke of *Luxemburg* succeeded to *Condé*, to command the *French* Troops in *Flanders*. His Orders were to avoid risking a Battle, and to confine himself to watch the Motions of the Prince of *Orange*, and to cover any Town the other might appear inclined to attack, which he executed so well that nothing material happened this Summer in that *Netherlands*.

In the Year 1676, the *French* King marched into *Flanders* at the Head of a formidable Army, threatening some momentous Enterprize. The Prince of *Orange* on his Side was prepared for acting vigorously. Being ready to take the Field, he caused Sir *William Temple* to be informed, that he intended him the Honour of a private Conference in the Garden of *Hounslaerdyck*; the Purport of which was to break his Mind to him about his Design of proposing for the Princess *Mary Stuart*, Daughter of the Duke of *York*; which Intention Sir *William Temple* encouraged. In two or three Days

Days after, he wrote Letters to Sir *William's* Lady, to the King of *England*, and the Duke his Brother, relative to the Affair, and then set out for the Army. Being resolved to signalize himself by some distinguished Action this Summer, he took Measures for the Besieging of *Maestricht*, made stronger than it formerly had been by modern Fortifications, and garrisoned by 8000 select Men, under that brave *Catalonian* *Calvo*, who commanded there in Lieu of Marshal *D'Estrades* then at *Nimeguen*.

The Trenches were opened about the End of *July*, and the Siege was carried on with great Vigour for about three Weeks. Among the rest of the Troops that lay before the Town, the *English* to the Number of 2600, under the Colonels *Ashley*, *Widdrington*, and *Fenwick*, petitioned his Highness to assign them a particular Quarter, that they might be commanded separately; that if they acquitted themselves like brave Soldiers, they might reap all the Honour; and be covered with all the Infamy if they should act otherwise.

His Highness was not only pleased with, but gratified their Request; they in Return made it appear by their fierce Attacks, that they were not unworthy of so distinguishing a Favour. The Prince encouraging the Men, and exposing himself every where, about the Middle of *August* received a Musket Shot in his Arm; but perceiving that those near him were damped by that Accident, he without Loss of Time

Time pulled off his Hat, with the Arm that was hurt, and waved it above his Head, in order to remove their Fears by shewing it was but a slight Flesh-Wound. The Joy for his Safety gave them Spirits, and he continued the Siege without Interruption.

A cruel Sickness having spread itself through his Army, weakened it worse than all the Assaults they had given the Town; which, joined to his being disappointed of some expected Reinforcements, and Marshal *Schomberg* approaching with an Army to the Relief of *Maastricht*, obliged the Prince to call a Council of War in his Camp, wherein it was resolved to raise the Siege, and so ended that Campaign in *Flanders*; after which the *French* made all the Advances they could towards the effectuating the Treaty of *Nimeguen*; where tho' most of the Preliminaries were adjusted, the Mediation of his Holiness the Pope was rejected, and *Britain's* alone accepted of by all Parties; yet all Negotiations seemed wholly at a Stand; and till towards the End of *April* 1677, continued in the same Posture.

During the Plenipotentiaries Contention about Trifles, and amusing one another with mere Ceremonials, the fundamental Parts of the Treaty were warmly debated in the Field with Fire and Sword. For from the Beginning of the Year the *French* had over-run all the Country in the Neighbourhood of *Cambray*, *S. Omer*, and *Valenciennes*, and almost blocked up those three important Places.

Luxemburg and *de Montal* invested *Valenciennes* about the Beginning of *March*, with an Army of near 60,000 Men. Four Days after, the King coming in Person to the Camp, so animated the Troops by his Presence, that the Town was soon carried by a general Assault, notwithstanding all the intervening Difficulties of so severe a Season of the Year, and the gallant Defence of a numerous a Garrison.

Lewis XIV. marched from *Valenciennes* with a formidable Army; laid Siege to *Cambray* with one Part of it; and with the other, under the Duke of *Orleans*, besieged *St. Omer*. The former was so vigorously attacked by the King commanding against it, that it soon desired to capitulate, and surrendered upon Terms. The Citadel held out for some Time after.

On Account of the Slowness, &c. of the *Spaniards*, the Prince of *Orange* could not come to the Relief either of *Valenciennes* or *Cambray*. However, but with Part of the Forces of the States alone, and without either Troops, or so much as Guides furnished him by the *Spaniards*, he marched directly towards *St. Omer*, fully determined to hazard a Battle, in order to raise the Siege at all Events.

On the other Side the Duke of *Orleans*, having left a small Part of his Troops to defend the Trenches before *St. Omer*, marched to meet the Prince of *Orange*, and in his Way was reinforced by *M. de Luxemburg* with all the Forces the *French* King could spare from his

his Army, keeping only enough to carry on the Attacks before the Citadel of *Cambray*.

The two Armies encountered and fought with great Intrepidity and Determination at *Montcassel*, where, after a sharp Engagement, the first Regiment of the *Dutch* Infantry began to break. His Highness perceiving the Disorder, went immediately to that Part where the Shock began, rallied them several Times, and renewed the Charge; but was at last carried away by the Flight of his Men, whom he was obliged to turn against as Foes. He rode in among them Sword in Hand, and cutting the First in his Way across the Face, cried aloud, *Scoundrel, I have marked thee now, at least, that I may know thee hereafter to have thee hanged.*

But neither his Action nor Voice, Example nor Threats, could work on their panic Dastardliness. His Highness was necessitated to yield to the Torrent of those Fugitives, who bore him off to the rest of his Troops that yet made a Stand; with them and what others he could gather of the Routed he made a Retreat, that procured to him little less Reputation than a Victory could have done. The natural Consequence of this Battle was, the Surrender of *St. Omér*, and of the Citadel of *Cambray*. The *French*, after the taking of those Places, and a Battle won, thought it prudent to play a saving Game, and for the Remainder of the Summer to act on the Defensive only.

His

His Highness sat down before *Charleroy* towards the End of *July* 1767, and intended to have besieged it in Form, if, as had been previously agreed upon, the Duke of *Lorrain* could have been able to divert the *French* from bringing Succour. But a great Army for the Relief of *Charleroy* was with all Diligence assembled by *Luxemburg*, who left *Crequi* with Force enough to oppose that Duke. His Highness called a Council of War upon *Luxemburg's* Approach, in order to determine which would be the more prudent Step, to raise the Siege, or march and fight the Enemy: The final Resolution was for the former, which being accordingly executed, the Campaign in *Flanders* ended.

The Prince returned to the *Hague*, accompanied by several Persons of Distinction; and with a splended Retinue and superb Equipage embarked for *England* about the Middle of *October*. Like an ardent Lover, he rode Post from *Harwich* to *Newmarket*, where the Court then was. He was most kindly received by the King and the Duke of *York*, who both invited him often to discourse of Business, which he declined industriously. The King commissioned Sir *William Temple* to enquire into the Reason. The Prince's Answer to Sir *William* was, that before he should enter upon any Conferences about War or Peace, he was determined on having an Interview with the young Princess. The King smiled at so delicate a Declaration, and to indulge his Highness's

Highness's Gallantry left *Newmarket* some Days sooner than had been proposed.

The Prince of *Orange*, from his first Interview with the Lady *Mary Stuart*, was so charmed, that he immediately demanded her from the Duke of *York* her Father, and the King her Uncle, which Request was readily assented to by the latter, but not so warmly by the former. The Match was declared in Council the 22d of *October*, the News whereof diffused universal Joy throughout the Kingdom.

The Prince dispatched an Express to the States of *Holland*, to inform them of what had passed. They in Return expressed their Approbation of this Match by a public Edict in Terms full of Satisfaction; this agreeable Answer arriving in *London* on his Highness's Birth Day, the Marriage was celebrated at Eleven that Night, but with so much Tranquility that it was not known till next Morning, when the People gave a Loose to universal Joy.

The only two Persons dissatisfied at Court were Lord *Arlington* and the *French* Ambassador; the latter not knowing how to answer it to his Master, that an Affair of so great Moment should have been transacted and brought to bear unknown to him. *Arlington's* Displeasure arose from his having had no Share therein, because he had formerly endeavoured to make the *English* Court believe, that he stood high in the Prince of *Orange's* Confidence.

Immediately after the Marriage, Conferences took Place; to which, as to those relative to the Match none were admitted besides the King, Duke, and Prince, but Sir *William Temple*, and the Lord Treasurer: In the Course thereof were many high Debates between the King and Prince, the former inclining to favour *France* in the proposed Treaty, the latter strenuously espousing the Interest of the Court of *Spain*; they however came to a kind of Agreement.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *York* had Reason to be averse from his Daughter's marrying the Prince of *Orange*; for while the Match was treating, the *Bill of Exclusion* was on the Anvil, by which the Princess *Mary* was to succeed to the Crowns of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, upon the Decease of her Uncle King *Charles II.* About this Time Lord *Berkely* paying a Visit to the Prince of *Orange* at *Arlington-House*, was asked by his Highness what was the News. His Lordship answered, that he had been with some Parliament Men who appeared very strenuous for the *Bill of Exclusion*, and that he had employed his Efforts to dissuade them from it. To whom the Prince shortly replied, *Pray, why did you so?* Lord *Berkely*, surprized at the Retort, and convinced that espousing the Duke of *York*, the Father-in-Law's Interest, was not the Way to make one's Court to the Prince of *Orange*, diverted the Conversation to some other Topic.

The

The Discontented in *England* having grown more petulant during the Prince of *Orange's* abiding in *London*, King *Charles* thought himself rid of a very great Uneasiness when his Highness embarked with his Consort for *Holland*. They landed at *Terheyde*, and went from thence to *Hounslaerdike*, where they remained for some Time, and then with great Pomp and Splendor made their public Entry into the *Hague*.

King *Charles* soon after receded from his Engagements to the Prince of entering into the War with the Allies, in case of no direct and immediate Answer from *France*, and contented himself in sending over Mr. *Thynn* into *Holland*, with the Draught of an Alliance to be made with the States, in order to force *Spain* and *France* into a Compliance with the stipulated Scheme. On the 16th of *January* this Treaty was signed, though not without many Difficulties, and great Dissatisfaction to his Highness of *Orange*.

The King of *France*, rejecting afterwards the proffered Conditions of Peace, made great Preparations for taking the Field earlier than usual. Upon which Occasion the King of *England* recalled the *British* Troops in the *French* Service; then summoned his Parliament: ordered the late Alliance to be laid before them, and in case his pacific Views should be frustrated, called for Money to carry on a vigorous War.

Thanks were returned to his Majesty by the House of Commons for his Care of the Pro-

testant Religion, for marrying his Niece the Princess *Mary Stuart* to the Prince of *Orange*, a Protestant Prince, entreating him not to hearken to any Terms of Peace with *France*, unless more advantageous than those of the *Pyrenean Treaty*. To which his Majesty having assented, the Commons, after a long Debate, resolved to raise an Army of 30,000 Soldiers, and a Fleet of ninety Ships of War.

In order to prevent the formidable Conjunction of his *Britannic Majesty* with the Allies, the Court of *France* employed the most likely Arguments to prevail with a Monarch whose extravagant Concubines and æconomical Parliament kept continually in Indigence. Moreover, the eager Desires of the *Dutch* for a Peace, and the reciprocal Diffidence subsisting then between the *English* Court and Parliament, were apparent Justifications for the King's not rejecting Proposals so commodious. His Majesty therefore declared, that since the *Dutch* strongly inclined to have a Peace upon the Terms of *France*, he saw no Reason why he should refuse the profered Money. He therefore insisted on *Van Lewen's* going over to *Holland* with *Sir William Temple*, in order to convince the *Dutch* States of the Sincerity of his Resolutions.

Immediately after the Arrival of those two at the *Hague* the Negotiation was set on Foot, and the famous Treaty of Alliance between *England* and *Holland*, to the general Satisfaction of the latter, was concluded in six Days. The Prince of
Orange

Orange received the *English* Ambassador with all Demonstrations of Joy, hoping that the Event of his Commission would be either to continue the War, or recover such Terms of Peace, as the Violence of Faction had snatched out of his Hands. This Alliance added greatly to the Authority of his Highness with the States, whose Superiority of Judgment, relative to the Measures to be expected from *France* and *England*, they chearfully acknowledged.

In the mean Time *Mons* one of the best Frontiers remaining in *Flanders*, was blocked up by the Forces of *France*, and its falling into their Hand before the Time limited for the Conclusion of the Treaty should expire, was generally apprehended. Therefore the most diligent Preparations were made for an Expedition under his Highness's Command to relieve a Place of such Importance. About 10,000 *English* just arrived in *Flanders* were ordered to repair to, and join his Forces.

His Highness took the Field, persuaded that the War would be continued, and strenuously hoping to force the *French* Army to an Engagement before the Time of Signing the Treaty; being determined to relieve *Mons*, or perish in the Attempt. By the secret Machinations of the *French* the Peace appeared desperate, and indeed the more so, because at that very Time, while the Duke of *Luxemburg* pressed *Mons* on one Side, *Cologne* on the other was menaced by Marshal *chomberg*: And the un-

welcome

welcome Neighbourhood of the *French* Armies to *Brussels* caused great Uneasiness there.

At length the decisive Day arrived, which was to determine whether a sudden Peace should bless, or a continued War harass *Europe*; the Prince of *Orange*, being resolved to save the Honour of his Country, and to add to the Glory of his Arms by some hardy Enterprize. Marshal *Luxemburg* had blocked up *Mons* for some Time, and was so sure of Success from the advantageous Situation he was in, that on the Occasion he wrote a Letter to one of the *French* Plenipotentiaries, Marshal *D'Estrades*, to this Purpose, "That he was
" so well posted, had the Prince of *Orange*
" 40,000 Men, and he but ten, he could not
" be forced, and that his Army being stronger
" than that of the Prince, Success must en-
" sue."

His Highness, notwithstanding the Disadvantages he lay under, decamped with the Confederate Armies from *Soignies* towards *Roches*, and marched from thence towards the *French*. The Right Wing of their Army was posted at the Abbey of *St. Dennis*, the Left at *Mamoy St. Pierre*, and in so advantageous a Situation that they were judged inaccessible.

The 17th Day of *August* 1678, about Noon the Cannon began to play on *St. Dennis*, and the Prince of *ORANGE* went to Dinner in the open Field just as the Duke of *Monmouth* arrived in the Camp. The Duke of *Luxemburg*, secure of any Apprehensions of Dangers,

was

was jovially carousing with his Officers, when the Prince of *Orange's* Dragoons, like rude and unmannerly Visitants, forced their Way into the Abbey, and having compelled the *French* General to rise from Table, they seized on and carried away his Plate, ere the startled Foes could recover from their Surprize.

The Battalions under Count *Waldeck's* Command began to attack the Abbey about Three in the Afternoon; the Regiments on the left Wing seconded them in very good Order, while the Prince animated and encouraged all by his Presence and Example. The *Spanish* Forces under the Command of the Duke *De Villa Hermosa*, acted on the Side of *Chasteauve*, in which he was supported by his Highness's Guards who led the Van, and by the *English* and *Scotch* Troops commanded by the brave Earl of *Ossory*.

The Action lasted till Nine at Night; during which his Highness rid to *Chasteau*, to share both the Perils and the Glory of the Dispute with *Ossory*, which proved to be more obstinate there than on the Side of the Abbey. His Highness, born away by his innate Intrepidity, got so far among the Foremost of the Enemy, that a *French* Captain was just ready to fire his Pistol at him, but was fortunately prevented by M. *Overkirk*, who as quick as Thought shot the *Frenchman* dead.

At length, after a fatiguing Slaughter, Night put a Period to this bloody Encounter, and the Confederates remained Masters of the Abbey

bey of *St. Dennis*. The Duke of *Luxemburg*, mortified at the Loss of so important a Post, retired with great Precipitation and Confusion. His Camp was taken Possession of next Day by the Prince of *Orange*. His Highness received that Day an Express from the States, with Advice of the Peace having been signed at *Nimeguen*, which hindered him from reaping the Advantages that must follow from his recent Success, as unexpected as glorious; and which in the Sense of a distinguished Officer in the *French* Army, was to be looked on not only as the greatest, but as the only heroic Action executed during that War.

His Highness without Loss of Time communicated to the Duke of *Luxemburg* his Advice of the Peace. After great Compliments on both Sides, the Duke expressed his Desire of the Honour of an Interview with the Prince. Which being assented to, they met in the Field at the Head of their chief Officers.

This Interview was carried on with all the Decorum and Politeness which became so solemn an Occasion. The *French* had an Opportunity of gratifying their Curiosity, in seeing a young Prince whose Fame was sounded so highly through *Europe*, and who the Day before had been the animating Spirit of so desperate an Action, as that of *St. Dennis* is deemed to have been by all military *Connoisseurs*. He had just Reason to regret his being stopped in the full Career of Glory, and to see so favourable an Opportunity of penetrating
into



The Prince of Orange's Interview with Luxembourg.

28 MR 59

into *France* snatched out of his Hands. He left the Army, went to the *Hague*, and after repaired to *Dieren*, there to occupy himself with hunting, like a private Person, who had nothing else to do. For as to the finishing of the Treaty between *Spain* and *France*, he left the States of *Holland* to pursue their own Measures. While the Prince of *Orange* continued in an inactive and private Station, the Peace of *Nimeguen*, which had been concluded in 1678, was disturbed in 1684 by the *French* King's laying a Claim to some Places in *Flanders* as Dependencies.

The States of *Holland* thought nothing to be done without the Advice of the Prince of *Orange*, who declared to them, that no body could be more desirous of the Ease of the People than he was; but at the same Time he thought it necessary for them to be upon their Guard against the general Disturber of *Europe*, and that they had Occasion to keep up the full Complement of their Troops, till their Affairs both at Home and Abroad should be in a better Situation.

The *Dutch* State soon yielded to the Force of his Arguments, and consequently they not only kept their present Troops in Pay, but in the subsequent Years took several Hundreds of *French* Protestant Officers and Cadets into their Pay, who, on the Account of Religion, had left their native Country. They afterwards attended his Highness in his great Expedition into the *British* Realms.

Lewis

Lewis XIV. from his naturally restless Disposition, being released from the Fatigues of War and foreign Broils, became very troublesome at Home to his Protestant Subjects; to whom for their Religion he ordered all manner of Vexations to be caused, as also to the Prince of *Orange* on every Occasion; whom he had lately affronted by wasting his Patrimony in *Brabant*, *Burgundy*, and *Luxemburg*, where the Prince of *Isengwyn*, encouraged and supported by the *French*, had taken Possession of his hereditary Towns of *Waranesen*, *Vianden*, *Desburg*, *Brudgenback*, *St. Vith*, &c.

His Highness's great Soul despised these Acts of Violence, as a despicable Revenge, always sacrificing any private Loss he could sustain to his Country's Good, and therefore waved demanding any Reparation for Damages received, lest the Peace might be affected thereby; nor could the farther Insults practiced against him in the Principality of *Orange* induce him to infringe the Peace. Dragoons, and other armed Missionaries were sent thither, to inflict all Sorts of Tortures upon the Inhabitants, to make them renounce their Religion; and in order to terrify them the sooner into Compliance, the Walls of the City of *Orange* were thrown down, and its Fortifications blown up; so all who had fled thither for an *Asylum* were exposed to the Attacks of Violence from every Side. Children were carried off forcibly from their Parents, to be educated in the Popish Superstition.

His

His Highness, in order to divert any melancholy Thoughts which might arise from the many Indignities offered to his hereditary Principality, betook himself to his Government of *Utrecht*, and suppressed some Irregularities from the late troublesome Times. He reformed the Magistrates to the general Satisfaction of the Inhabitants.

During these Transactions in *Holland*, &c. *Charles II*, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, &c. expired on the 6th of *February* 1684, after five or six Days Illness, not without some Suspicion of Poison. He was universally lamented by his Subjects; and was interred in a private Manner on the 14th of the same Month, in King *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel, in a Vault under the *East* End of the southern Isle.

James II, his only Brother, having upon his Decease been proclaimed King of *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, &c. was crowned on the 23d of *April* following, being *St. George's* Day. The unconstitutional Efforts of this misguided Monarch to introduce Popery and arbitrary Power, by Force of Arms and Violation of Laws, soon alienated from him the Hearts of his Subjects, who applied to the Prince of *Orange* to deliver them from impending Tyranny, and secure to them their *Religion* and *Liberty*.

Some wrote inviting Letters to the Prince; others urged more powerfully by their Presence, having crossed the Sea on various Pretences. Lord *Wharton*, though advanced in Years, undertook a Journey to *Germany* through *Holland*.

land. Colonel *Sidney*, since Earl of *Rumney*, went to the *Spaw*, for the Sake of the Waters, as he gave out. The Bishop of *London*, under Suspension for having refused his Concurrence to the arbitrary Measures of the King, was not idle in his Retirement, and held a secret Correspondence with some of the most intriguing Persons at the *Hague*.

The Earl of *Devonshire*, who had been affronted by Colonel *Culpeper*, and which he resenting, was adjudged to pay to his Majesty a Fine of 30,000 *l.* joined in the Invitation to the Prince of *Orange*; as did by Degrees the greatest Part of the House of Lords.

Several zealous Persons, particularly Mr. *Hampden*, with his Son, and the Lady *Sunderland*, a Woman of Understanding, and insinuating Address, were not only privy to the Design, but greatly abetted it. The Earl of *Danby's* Son, Lord *Dunblain*, who had then the Command of an independent Frigate, in order to carry the several Dispatches and Resolutions, crossed and re-crossed the Seas with Mr. *Johnson* and others.

Induced by such repeated and powerful Encouragements, the Prince of *Orange* prevailed on the States to make sufficient but secret Preparations for the fitting out a Fleet, and also to take into their Service several foreign Regiments. His Highness's great Prudence thought it farther necessary to enter into such Alliances in *Germany* and with *Spain*, as might countenance his Undertaking, and at the same Time prevent

prevent any foreign Succours from King *James*. He alarmed the Jealousy of the Powers he applied to, particularly of the House of *Austria*, by declaring that the Views of *Lewis XIVth's* Friendship for King *James*, was not for the Sake of promoting the Interest of the Roman Catholic Religion, but of still increasing his already exorbitant Power, and of compleating his favourite Scheme of universal Monarchy.

The suspected Birth of a supposed Prince of *Wales*, in order to succeed to the Crowns of *England*, &c. the arbitrary Persecution of the seven Bishops confined in the *Tower*, with other cruel Aggrievances, matured the Design of rescuing the three Kingdoms from Slavery, Popery, and all the Horrors of an Inquisition.

The confined Prelates, temporary Martyrs for the *Protestant Religion*, having duly considered what imminent Danger not only their holy Church, but the whole Nation, were now exposed to, wrote from the *Tower* exhortatory Letters to the Prince of *Orange*, entreating him to come over to *England*, and work their Deliverance.

About the same Time the Earl of *Shrewsbury* having quitted his Regiment of Cavalry, and raised forty thousand Pounds Sterling on his Estate, went to *Holland*, and there made a Tender of his Sword and Purse to the Prince of *Orange*. His Example was followed by several Persons of Distinction, among whom were the Marquis of *Winchester*, the Lord *Mordaunt*,

Mordaunt, *Mr. Russel*, *Mr. Herbert*, and the Admiral his Cousin. The Prince being fully convinced of an unanimous Concurrence in the Inhabitants of *England* to favour his Design, strenuously urged the Equipment of a large Fleet.

Whilst King *James* was taking all the Steps he judged necessary for his Security, and the removing all Jealousies and Fears of his Protestant Subjects, the Prince of *Orange* was embarking his Troops in *Holland* with all imaginable Expedition. On the 30th of *September* of the same Year 1688, he published a Manifesto declaratory of his virtuous and disinterested Intentions, that thereby this extraordinary Undertaking of his might be justified to the impartial and dispassionate Part of Mankind, the only he ever studied to please. All Things being in Readiness for putting to Sea, the Prince took his Leave of the States of *Holland*. Upon which interesting Occasion the Expressions of Parting between him and the Pensionary *Fagel*, were so reciprocally tender, that all the Standers by were strongly affected, and could not refrain from Tears.

The *Dutch Fleet*, consisting of 52 Ships of War, 25 Frigates, as many Fireships, with near 400 Vessels for the Transportation of 10,692 Infantry, and 3,660 Cavalry, sailed from the Flats near the *Briel*, with a Wind at *Southwest* and by *South*. On the 20th of *October* his Highness embarked in a Frigate of thirty Guns, accompanied by the Counts *de Solms*,
de Stirrum,

de Stirrum, and *Nassau*, also by Messieurs *Zuylesteyn*, *Bentinck*, and *Overkeerke*; he was likewise accompanied by the *English* and *Scotch* Nobles and Gentlemen, who had already declared for him. The most distinguished among them were the Marquis of *Winchester*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Viscount *Mordaunt*, the Earl of *Macclesfield*, the Earl of *Argyle*, Lord *Elan*, Lord *Pawlet*, Lord *Wiltshire*, Lord *Coot*, Lord *Dunblaine*, Sir *Rowland Gwyn*, Messieurs *Herbert*, *Sidney*, *Russel*, Admiral *Herbert*, and his Cousin of the same Name, together with Dr. *Burnet*, *Wildman*, *Ferguson*, and some others suspected of having dipped in the Murder of the Bishop of *St. Andrew's*.

Marshal *Schomberg*, his Son, and M. *la Caillemote*, with near 3000 Officers, who had left *France* on Account of their Religion, had their Share in this Expedition in Behalf of the Protestant Faith.

The Van was led by Admiral *Herbert*, and the Rear was brought up by Admiral *Evertzen*. The Prince of *Orange* placed himself in the Main Body carrying a Flag with *English* Colours, and their Highnesses Arms, surrounded with this Motto, *The Protestant Religion, and Liberties of England*; and underneath the Motto of the House of *NASSAU*, *Je maintiendrai*, "I will maintain."

This formidable Fleet exhibited a most gallant Shew under Sail, and had not made much Way, when the Wind turning more to the West, there arose a sudden and outrageous Tempest

Tempest in the Night, which continued for twelve Hours with so much Violence that they were forced to return to *Helvoet-Sluys*, from whence they had parted, or get into such of the neighbouring Ports as they could. A few Vessels driven towards the *North* were missing for seven or eight Days. Although nothing miraculous ought to have been attributed to such a Disaster happening in that stormy Season of the Year, yet on one Hand, it threw the *Dutch* and *English* Protestants into the greatest Consternation; and on the other, so elevated the Spirits of the late disinayed Papists, that they were guilty of several Escapes of insulting Joy.

The Damage received by the *Dutch* Fleet was greatly exaggerated in the *English Gazette*. The Storm which caused so great a Confusion in the Prince of *Orange's* Fleet, did not in the least ruffle his Temper. His first Care was to order out Coast-Pilots to cruise in the Seas between *Holland*, *France*, and *England*, to get Intelligence of the Vessels which had been dispersed by the Tempest, and to signify to them that *Helvoet-Sluys* was the appointed Place of Rendezvous.

These Pilots soon informed his Highness, that of all the Fleet but one Fly-Boat was lost, laden with Men and Horses, which being driven on the Coast of *England*, was there taken by one of the King's Frigates. During eight Days bad Weather, such Diligence was used in refitting and victualling the Fleet, and supply-
ing

ing the Loss of about 500 Horses, that all Things being ready, and the Wind easterly, the Prince embarked in another Vessel mounting twenty-eight Guns, called the *Briel*, with the *Rotterdam* Admiral, the Hautboys playing, Trumpets sounding, the Seamen and Soldiers shouting, while a Multitude of Spectators on the Shore poured forth their ardent Wishes for the Prince's succeeding.

As soon as the usual Signal had been given, the whole Fleet weighed Anchor with all possible Expedition; and was divided into three Squadrons, in which Troops of several Nations were carried. The *Red* Flag was for the *Scotch* and *English* under the Command of General *Mackay*; the *White* for the *Brandenburghers*, and the Prince's Guards under the Command of Count *Solms*; and the *Blue* for the *French* and *Dutch*, under the Command of Count *Nassau*.

There being a brisk Gale of Wind, and the Fleet pointing towards the *North*, made People imagine that the Prince had altered his first intended Landing-place. It was likewise generally supposed, that the Scouts sent out by Lord *Dartmouth*, Commander of the *English* Navy, returned to him with Information of the *Dutch* Fleet's steering *Northward*. After some Hours in the Night all the Fleet struck Sail and drove before the Wind. They steered towards the Coast of *England* next Morning, and did not meet one *English* Ship of War; but as soon Night was come they struck their

their Sails again, and let themselves be driven in the same Manner as before-mentioned. Having come up with the *North-Foreland* on the 3d of *November*, and the easterly Wind still continuing very favourable, the Fleet pointed towards the Channel, each Ship crowding all the Sail she could bear.

His Highness who led the Van, tacked about Noon in order to see the Rear come up; then called a Council of War between *Calais* and *Dover*, and gave Orders that his own Standard should be erected, and that the Fleet should close up in a Body. The Prince, attended by three Men of War kept foremost; the Tenders, Victuallers and Transport Ships sailed next, and the main Body of the Ships of War brought up the Rear, and was prepared to receive the Enemy, if any Attempt should be made to interrupt their Course. On *Sunday*, the 4th of *November*, being his Highness's Birth-Day, it was generally imagined that in Compliment thereto he would land either in the *Isle of Wight*, at *Portsmouth*, or in some other convenient Place thereabouts: But the Prince disappointed them all in a most edifying Manner, by dedicating that Day to Devotion.

That Night the Fleet bore but little Sail, and on the next Day, the 5th, (rendered long since famous from the Gunpowder-plot) sailing by *Dartmouth*, (the Weather being hazy) they over-shot *Torbay*, in which Place the Prince intended to land. But the Weather clearing up about Nine a Clock, and the Wind sud-

denly

denly changing, gave them Entrance into the Bay. The People of *Devonshire* having discovered the Fleet by this Time, ran in Crowds to the Shore, not to impede the Landing of his Highness, but to hail him as their Protector and Deliverer, and to furnish Provisions to him and his trusty Followers.

His Highness's Army was not in the best Condition, particularly his Horse, who were dismounted for the most Part. From which Mishap it is obvious to conclude, that had his Landing been opposed, he might very probably have been defeated. But no Opposition intervening, he safely disembarked his Army, and conducted them towards *Exeter* by gentle Marches. The Prince took up his own Quarters at the House of Sir *William Courtney*, about a Mile from *Newton-Abbot*, where he met with a very kind Entertainment.

King *James*, who had imagined that the Prince would have made for *Burlington Bay* in the North of *England*, and had sent that Way a strong Detachment of his Army, was greatly surprized at hearing that all the *Dutch Fleet* was seen off of *Dover*, stretching all along the Southern Coast, till they came to an Anchor at *Torbay*.

The King expected that, pursuant to Orders given, Lord *Dartmouth* would have attacked them, and was deeply concerned when informed that his Lordship did not move from *Gunfleet*, where he rode with thirty-seven Ships of War, and seventeen Fireships. Whether
by

by the Interposition of a Fog between the two Fleets, the Admiral could not see the Prince's Navy, or whether he found in his Men and Officers a Reluctance, or was personally disaffected to the King, has never been made out. Whatever might have been the Cause, his Highness found of all his prodigious Fleet, but three little Vessels missing, two of which carrying Horses were taken by an *English* Frigate, four Companies of an *English* Regiment were on board of the Third.

On News received of the Prince's having landed in the *West*, the Duke of *Berwick* was dispatched to *Portsmouth*, with most of the Forces then in the Neighbourhood of *London*, in order to deter People from joining the Invaders, and to secure that important Place. The rest of the Forces with a considerable Reinforcement of 4000 Men just brought over from *Ireland*, were ordered to rendezvous on *Salisbury Plain*, where the King in Person resolved to take the Command, concluding that his Army when assembled would amount to 30,000 Men. It was however afterwards judged necessary to leave 7, or 8000 Men behind in and about *London*, commanded by Lord *Craven*. The Pretext was to protect the Queen and the young Prince of *Wales*; but the real Motive was to quell all popular Insurrections that might happen.

No Endeavours were omitted to render the Prince and his Army despicable, by publishing a List of them; and having every where rumoured

moured, that there as yet appeared for him but nine of the Nobility and Gentry, and a few of the Rabble. In so contemptible a Light did they affect to hold the Prince, that when his Majesty was informed of the City of *London*, with the Counties of *York* and *Kent*'s Intentions to present Addresses in order to incline him to an Accommodation with the Prince of *Orange*, he declared in Council, that he should look upon all Persons as Enemies, who would dare to advise him to enter into a Treaty with the audacious Invader of his Kingdoms, and caused a Proclamation to that Purpose to be issued, which was chiefly levelled against the Prince of *Orange*.

But the Majority of the Nation had already received such favourable Impressions of the Purity of his Highness's Designs, that the harsh Expressions thrown out against him only served to alienate the Minds of the People more and more from his Majesty. The King and his furious Party-Counsellors, being intoxicated with Resentment, were incapable of listening to such cool Measures as Prudence might have suggested.

His Highness having rested two or three Nights at Sir *William Courtney*'s, and finding the clayish Ground thereabouts not proper for a Camp, marched to *Exeter* with his Army. To which Place Dr. *Burnet* had been sent before to prepare Quarters for his Highness. The Deanry and the Bishop's Palace being both
D viewed,

viewed, the former was fixed on as the more commodious.

The Prince of *Orange* entered the City of *Exeter* on the 9th, in a triumphant Manner, where his first Care was to go and pay his Acknowledgment to the Almighty, sole Giver of Dominion and Crowns; and in Thanksgiving for his safe Arrival, he ordered *Te Deum* to be sung in the Cathedral. When the Collects were ended, the good and pious Dr. *Burnet* began to read his Highness's Declarations in the Church, the extraordinary Tendency whereof, so startled all the Ministers present, that they without Hesitation quitted their Place and withdrew. However, the Doctor continued, and being come to the End of the Declaration, said with a loud Voice, *God save the Prince of Orange*, to which, *Amen* was returned by the major Part of the Congregation.

Dr. *Lampbegh*, the then Bishop of *Exeter*, as soon as he had heard of the Prince of *Orange*'s landing at *Torbay*, took Coach immediately, and hurried up to *London* to inform the King thereof; for which zealous Expedition the Archbishoprick of *York*, then vacant, was conferred on him.

The main Body of his Highness's Army being come up, the Cavalry were disposed of about *Culhampton*, *Heniton*, *Troerton*, and other contiguous Places. On *Clift-Heath* part of the Foot was encamped: The Drums beat for Volunteers, and not only every Regiment

of

of *Scotch* and *English* which came with his Highness, and were defective of Men, got soon the Number they wanted, but the new Regiments of Sir *Robert Peyton*, and of Sir *John Guise*, were soon compleated. Horses were bought for the Train of Artillery, and for remounting the Cavalry. In fine, all Provisions necessary for a March towards *Salisbury* were made.

The Prince of *Orange*, who had been made to believe, that upon his first Landing he should be joined by all the Gentlemen of the *West*, finding that scarce any Person of Note was come to him during the nine Days since his Arrival, and that Money was wanting to pay his Men, began to despair of the Expedition. "To reimbark for *Holland* was proposed in "a Council of War called at *Exeter*."

But at the Time of this very Resolution, the Gentlemen of *Dorsetshire* and *Somersetshire* came in great Numbers to the Prince, who in a Speech he made to them highly rebuked their Slowness. However, the Example of these Gentlemen was soon followed by Persons of higher Rank. Lord *Colchester*, accompanied by Mr. *Wharton*, repaired to the Prince of *Orange*; as did also Colonel *Godfrey*, *James Howe*, Esq; eighty Life-guard Men of his Troop, and sixty others on Horseback.

Lord *Cornbury*, Colonel of Dragoons, being come to *Salisbury*, and feigning to go and attack one of the Prince of *Orange's* advanced Posts, carried off with him not only his own

Regiment, but also those of *Ferwick*, *St. Alban's*, and *Berwick*; and with the major Part of them went over to his Highness at *Exeter*; as among many others, did *Mr. Russel*, Captain *Clarges*, and Lord *Abingdon*.

His Highness at the same Time received Information from *Cheshire*, that Lord *Delamere* having been advised of his Landing in the *West*, had thereupon without loss of Time collected fifty Horsemen, and marched to *Manchester* at the Head of them; and that the following Day his Forces having encreased to 15000 strong, he proceeded to *Bodon Downs*, publickly declaring his Intention to join the Prince of *Orange*, and to share in this honourable Enterprize, he invited all his Tenants.

As Lord *Lovelace* was on his March towards *Exeter*, with an Intention of bringing sixty or seventy Horsemen to the Prince, he, and thirteen of his Followers, after an obstinate Resistance, were made Prisoners in the Town of *Cirencester*, by the Militia of the County, under the Duke of *Beaufort's* Command.

His Majesty before he left *Whitehall*, in order to repair to the Army, being apprehensive lest the Example of Lords *Cornbury*, and *Colchester*, might prove contagious, assembled all the Officers of Rank then in *London*, amongst whom were Colonels *Kirk* and *Trelawney*, Lord *Churchill*, and the Duke of *Grafton*.

Among other Things, the King told them, " That whoever of them was dissatisfied, had
" only to declare himself, and he should have

" Passes

" Passes to go over to the Prince of *Orange*,
 " which would save them the Ignominy of
 " shamefully deserting from their rightful
 " King."

The Lord-Mayor of *London* having waited on the King at the same Time to wish him a good Journey, the afflicted Monarch recommended the Care of the City to him, informing him, that a sufficient Number of Troops had been left for its Safe-guard and Defence; that he was to apply to the Privy-Council upon any Emergency; and farther assured him, that if Victory should crown his Arms, all his Promises for the Security of their Liberties and Religion should be scrupulously performed.

All these fine Protestations were married by the very Council the King left at *Whitehall*. It consisted of five Persons, of whom three, to wit, the Lords *Bellasis*, *Arundel*, and the Chancellor, were detested by the People. Lord *Preston* the fourth, was suspected of Popery. And Lord *Godolphin* the fifth, was the only unexceptionable Person amongst them.

The Jesuit, Father *Peters*, having been very instrumental in the irregular and unconstitutional Proceedings of this unhappy Reign, was scared at the Approach of Danger, and judged it high Time for him to retire to an *Asylum* in *France*; which he effected by Lord *Waldegrave's* Protection, being sent thither in the room of Colonel *Skelton* to act as Ambassador.

His Majesty, besides the fair Hopes he had given the Peers and principal Officers of the Army,

Army, of supporting the Church of *England*, thought it not inexpedient to carry a Protestant Chaplain along with him to *Salisbury*, which might plead the Sincerity of his Intentions to the Army. Mr. *Chetwood* was the Gentleman the King pitched upon for this Office; and, had his Advice been but once followed, it would have gone a great Way to re-establish his Master's sinking Interest, who unfortunately suspected and cashiered him, as he did many faithfully attached to him.

On a *Saturday* the King set out from *London*, and the *Monday* Night following arrived at *Salisbury*, where he received the Compliments of all the Officers who still adhered to him, expressing at the same Time their Detestation of Lord *Cornbury's* infamous and treacherous Defection, which was however secretly approved of by many who had not as yet gone off.

As his Majesty was going next Day to view a Part of his Army, quartered eight Miles from *Salisbury*, he was seized with such a violent Bleeding from the Nose, that it was thought necessary to open a Vein, in order to stop the Effusion, which prevented his proceeding next Day to the most advanced Post of his Army at *Warminster*.

Most of the principal Officers, and even some of those who had censured Lord *Cornbury's* Conduct, applied the same Day to Lord *Feversham*, entreating him to assure the King, "That on all Occasions they were ready to
" encounter

“ encounter any Danger in his Service; but
 “ that at present they felt some conscientious
 “ Scruples to fight against the Prince of
 “ *Orange*, who was come over to *England*
 “ with no sinister View, but to procure the
 “ calling of a free and uninfluenced Parlia-
 “ ment, for the Security of their Liberties
 “ and Religion.”

From such an Address, King *James* readily concluded what little Reliance he was to have on his Army. Lord *Feversham*, who strongly suspected Lord *Churchill*, earnestly solicited the King to have him secured, which he never would hearken to. However, *Feversham*'s Suspicions were proved by the Event to have been well grounded, for Lord *Churchill*, who commanded a Brigade of 5000 Men, went over the next Day to the Prince of *Orange*, bringing with him as many as he could prevail upon, among whom were four or five Captains of his Regiment of Dragoons, Colonel *Barkley*, and the Duke of *Grafton*.

His Majesty was extremely surprized at *Churchill*'s Defection, he having been his most distinguished Favourite, and whom from Obscurity he had raised to be a Captain of a Troop of Life-Guards, Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, and a Lieutenant-General. Being thus deserted by those whom he had depended on as his best Friends, and sadly alarmed, as if Marshal *Schomberg* was marching with all Diligence to give him Battle, the King went precipitately from *Salisbury*, and had the far-

ther Mortification in his Way to *Windsor*, to find himself forsaken at *Andover* by the Duke of *Ormond* and Prince *George* of *Denmark*. Before his Departure from *Salisbury*, seeing himself unable to reduce his Enemies by open Force, he had recourse to Gentleness and Clemency, publishing a Pardon for all those who had lifted under the Prince of *Orange's* Banners, on Condition that within the Term of twenty Days they would return to their Allegiance.

His Highness's Forces increased in the mean Time, by the daily Desertion of the King's Troops; and while on one Side the King's Interest was ruined by Discord, on the other, the Prince of *Orange's* received additional Strength by an Association drawn up and signed at *Exeter*, by all the Gentlemen and Nobility who had joined him there.

At the Time his Majesty came to *Salisbury*, the Prince, at the Head of his Army, marched out of *Exeter*, leaving only behind him for the Safeguard of that City, Sir *John Guise*, with his new raised Regiment. His Highness's Vanguard having advanced to *Sherborn*, a Party of the King's Horse that were coming into the Town retreated to *Sarum* with Precipitation. There happened about the same Time a Skirmish between two small Parties of the King's and Prince's Troops, in which the latter had the Advantage; the former, in their Retreat, left behind them several of their Men killed, and Cornet *Webb* wounded.

The

The Prince of *Orange* soon received Information of the King's having returned to *London*, and left the broken Remains of his Army at *Reading*; which News was farther confirmed to him at *Sherborn* Castle, by the Duke of *Ormond* and Prince *George*, who joined him there. From thence the Prince of *Orange* with all his Attendants marched into the City of *Salisbury*, where he was received with general Respect, and all Demonstrations of Joy for his Arrival.

A new Cause of Mortification to the King's Party was the *Dutch* Fleet's having got into *Plymouth*, which Place had been secured before-hand for the Prince of *Orange*, by the Earl of *Bath*, who caused to be publicly read there his Highness's Declaration. A Party of the Prince's Forces having rescued Lord *Lovelace*, he reinforced Sir *John Guise*, and the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who had compelled the Duke of *Beaufort* to surrender the Citadel of *Bristol* to them.

The Earl of *Devonshire*, with several other Peers and Gentlemen, met at *Derby*; there drew up a Paper of their Grievances, and their Resolutions thereupon. All those who had rendezvoused at *Nottingham* subscribed to a like Declaration. The Lord *Fairfax*, the Earl of *Danby*, and his Son Lord *Dunblain*, with several other Persons of Quality, made themselves Masters of the City of *York*; from whence they turned out the Papists, whom they had disarmed, and who, under the Protection of the Duke of *Newcastle*, held for

the King); a free Parliament was what these new Masters of the Place declared for.

The Deputy-Governor of *Hull*, Colonel *Copley*, surprised that important Sea-Port, and made the Popish-Governor, Lord *Langdale*, Lord *Montgomery*, and the other Papists, Prisoners; till with the joint Assistance of the Townsmen, and a Part of the Garrison, the Castle and Citadel were secured for the Prince. Lord *Lumley* was received at *Newcastle*, where he declared for a free Parliament, and his Highness. The Earl of *Shrewsbury* was joined at *Bristol*, by Lord *Delamere*, and the Earl of *Stamford*. Lord *Dartmouth* would not suffer the young Prince of *Wales* to be carried into *France*, who for that Purpose had been sent privately to *Portsmouth*, under the Care of the Earl of *Powis*.

At the King's Arrival in *London*, his Affliction was aggravated by the Recess of the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, his second Daughter, who had privately eloped the Night before; and, if a Letter under her Hand to the Queen, declaratory of the Reasons for her leaving the Court, not had been produced, the King's Guards would probably have joined the incensed Populace, and made a general Massacre of the *Popish* Party, upon a Surmise that her Royal Highness was either confined in the Tower, or made away with.

His Majesty soon after received Information, that his Daughter, Princess *Anne*, accompanied by the Ladies *Berkely* and *Churchill*, had taken Coach at the Bishop of *London's* House, (ac-

cording

according to some at the *Cockpit*) and that from thence, attended by that Prelate, they were gone to *Nottingham*; the Earl of *Dorset*, with about forty Horsemen, waited on her Royal Highness thither: That at *Nottingham*, a Guard of 200 Men was ordered to her by the Earl of *Devonshire*, and that from that Place she had repaired to *Oxford*, where Prince *George of Denmark*, with a Detachment of the Prince of *Orange's* Forces, met her soon after.

The King's first Step was to have all the Peers then in *London* convened, in order to consult on the present Crisis of Affairs. Though most of the Lords summoned were such as his Majesty had neglected or disoblged, yet upon so important an Exigence, like true Patriots, they stifled all personal Resentments, and were ready to co-operate for the mutual Good of their Country and Sovereign. The Earl of *Clarendon* particularly spoke with that ingenuous and respectful Boldness, which an able Physician ought to use in so violent a Distemper of the State, as it then laboured under.

His Majesty asked that Night to consider on the Advice they had given him, and consequently declared next Day, in Council, that he was determined to call a free Parliament, to meet on the 15th of *January*. Pursuant to Order, the Lord Chancellor issued out Writs for that Purpose. The King also declared that he would nominate Commissioners to treat with the Prince of *Orange*; but as to that Part of the Lords Advice, to remove all Roman Catholics from their Employments under the Government,

vernment, he would refer it to a parliamentary Debate. However, inasmuch as Sir *Edward Hales* had rendered himself odious to the Citizens of *London*, (having, as was reported, threatened to bombard the Metropolis) he removed him from the Government of the Tower, and appointed Colonel *Skelton* in his Room; who, by a sudden Reverse of Fortune, was made Governor of that Fortrefs he had been lately confined in.

The Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord *Godolphin*, and Marquis of *Hallifax*, where the Persons sent to treat with the Prince of *Orange*: They were universally allowed to be Men of Wisdom and great Abilities, and in the late Council had shewn uncommon Zeal for the Preservation of his Majesty. The Earl of *Fever-sham* immediately dispatched a Trumpet with a Letter to the Prince of *Orange*, to demand the necessary Passes from his Highness.

The Commissioners began their Journey the 2d of *December*, and arrived at *Reading* the next Day; when they met a Trumpeter bringing his Highness's Passes to them, who at the same Time demanded a Pass for one of his Gentlemen, whom he intended to send to her Royal Highness of *Denmark*, the Princess *Anne*.

The Earl of *Clarendon*, without making any Mystery of it, went over to the Prince of *Orange* the very Day preceeding the Departure of the Commissioners. The Popish Party was so sunk, and become so contemptible in the City of *London*, that there was publickly hawked, cried about, and sold in the Streets,

The

The Hue and Cry after Father Peters. An Accusation against the Earl of *Salisbury*, for violating the most sacred Laws of *England*, by becoming a Profelyte to Popery, was preferred to the Grand Jury of *Middlesex*, who found the Bill against the said Earl of *Salisbury*.

During these Transactions in the Metropolis, his Grace the Duke of *Norfolk*, Lord Lieutenant of the County bearing the same Name, summoned all the Gentry thereof to meet him at *Norwich*; to whom assembled, he declared his inviolable Determination to support the Prince of *Orange*, and the *Protestant* Cause. The Corporation of that Town, and of *Kings-Lynn*, addressed the Duke of *Norfolk* on that Occasion. His Grace, agreeable to their Desire, ordered the Militia, Foot and Horse, to be raised throughout the County. The common People, as well as the Seamen and Tradesmen, put Orange-coloured Ribbands into their Hats, and incessantly huzza'd in Honour of the Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Prince of *Orange*.

The Duke of *Ormond* being gone about the same Time to *Oxford*, with a Party of his Highness's Troops, ordered his Declaration to be publickly read in that Seminary of Learning. The City of *York*, and Town of *Berwick*, declared for his Highness. In order to demand a free Parliament for *Scotland*, five Commissioners were set out from that Kingdom on their Way to *London*.

The three *English* Commissioners acquainted
King

King *James* on the 6th of *December*, that they were to meet the Prince of *Orange* that Night at *Amberbury*; which Appointment being evaded by the Prince, gave the more Room to the King's Friends to be uneasy about the Safety of his Royal Person, the Queen, and the Prince of *Wales*.

Some Skirmishes happened between the King's Troops, and those of the Prince of *Orange*, at *Reading*, and at *Maidenhead-Bridge*, in which the former were worsted, but without having sustained any great Loss; as they did not shew any great Determination in the Action.

The Queen and young Prince were conveyed out of *England* with great Privacy and Art, and landed safely at *Calais* in *France*, whither his Majesty proposed to follow them in a short Time; but to cover his Design, he caused to be given out publickly, that he intended to return to the Head of his Army, and give the Prince of *Orange* Battle; however, his sending Part of the Artillery into the *Tower*, did not agree with that Report.

The Life-Guards, nevertheless, were ordered to be ready the same Evening, to attend his Majesty to *Uxbridge*; but instead of repairing to the Army, he took Boat at Two o'Clock in the Morning at *Whitehall* Privy-Stairs, accompanied by *Labadie*, Mr. *Sheldon*, and Sir *Edward Hales*. He did not even communicate his Intentions to any of the principal *Popish* Officers, with whom he had a long Conference.

What

What contributed to the King's hasty Departure, and affected him much, was the Advice he received of a Battalion of *Douglas's* Regiment, on whose steady Allegiance he had an entire Reliance, having gone over to the Prince; and that the common Men of the said Battalion, without any Officers to head them, were retired in good Order into a little Wood, menacing to shoot their Major, and other Officers, who advanced in order to bring them back to their Duty.

Each Day, nay each Hour, brought him in the disagreeable News of some new and unexpected Defection; wherefore, seeing himself almost abandoned by all, and not knowing whom to rely upon, he resolved to follow his Royal Consort and Child to *France*. He ordered the Broad-Seal to be thrown into the *Thames* before his Departure, and that all the Writs not issued for the sitting of the Parliament should be burnt; and also, that against making Use of the few already issued, a Caveat should be entered.

The Duke of *Northumberland*, on the first Noise of the King's Departure, went to the Earl of *Rocheſter*, and communicated to him his Resolution of going over to the Prince of *Orange's* Side; which by the other's Advice he did, taking along with him his Troop of Guards. His Example was followed by the Marquis of *Miremont*, who previously purged his Regiment of Horse of all the *Papiſts* that had been in it.

There was a Meeting at *Whitehall* of all the

the chief Officers about Town, who sent an Express to his Highness, informing him of the King's Departure, and to assure him that they would assist the Lord-Mayor to preserve the City quiet, till the Arrival of his Highness. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, assembled at *Guildhall*; and having sent to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to meet them there, they made a Declaration suitable to the Occasion; and which about thirty Protestant Peers subscribed to. The Bishop of *Ex.*, Lord *Culpeper*, Viscount *Weymouth*, and the Earl of *Pembroke*, were desired to attend his Highness with it; and to inform him at the same Time, that having sent for the then Lieutenant of the *Tower*, *Skelton*, they had demanded the Keys of him, which were willingly given up by him, and that they had conferred the Government of that important Fortrefs on a sincere Lover of his Country and Religion, to wit, Lord *Lucas*; and this their Choice his Highness afterwards confirmed. The City of *London* drew up an Address, which was presented by four Aldermen, and eight Common-Council Men, to the Prince of *Orange*.

In this general Fermentation, although the Trained-Bands of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, were in Arms, yet the Populace with all Sorts of Indignities persecuted the *Papists*, pulling down and destroying the new erected Mass-Houses; to the Materials thereof they set Fire with tumultuous Rapture; the Thieves, mixing their Cunning with the outrageous

rageous Zeal of the Crowd, saved what Valuables they could from the Flames. Considerable Damage was done to the King's Printing-House; and a Bonfire was made of all the Paper found therein, whether printed or not.

His Majesty's late deputed Commissioners to the Prince of *Orange*, were not a little surprised on their Arrival in *London*, to learn his sudden Departure from thence; and the more so, because they brought such an Answer to their Proposals, as ought not in the least to have alarmed his Majesty, and of which he had received Intelligence by an Express at *Whitehall*, two or three Hours before his Departure from thence.

The Earl of *Feversham* having no farther Orders to act from the King his Master, declared his Intention of disbanding the Army, and accordingly four thousand Men then with the Earl were immediately licentiated, of which he sent a Notification to the Prince of *Orange*, signed by himself and three general Officers; but from his Highness's not sending him any Answer, he judged that Proceeding was neither pleasing to him, nor to the Lords of his Party.

His Highness with the greatest Part of his Army being advanced as far as *Henly*, and finding the King's Troops without a Leader, he published a Declaration, calling together all those who had been disbanded. He sent Orders to the Secretary of War to bring him an Account of the King's Army. He likewise dispatched Lord *Churchill* to *London*, to re-assemble

re-assemble his Troop of Life-Guards, and commanded the Duke to go with his Regiment of Foot-Guards to take Possession of *Tilbury-Fort*.

The unfortunat King *James* having crossed the *Thames* at *Whitehall*, with his three faithful Followers, travelled by Land to a Place not far from *Feversham*, where he went on board of a small Vessel, that was to carry him to a Frigate, commanded by Captain *M'Donnel*, Native of *Ireland*, a thorough Liegeman to him, and who then lay at *Margate* waiting for the King.

The Weather being stormy, and the Vessel wanting Ballast, whilst the Sailors were employed in bringing some in, Sir *Edward Hales* sent his Servant to the Post-Office at *Feversham*. It happened that a Gunner belonging to the Train of *Dover-Castle*, who had formerly been cashiered by *Hales*, knew who the Servant was by his Livery; and therefore dogged him to the River-side, where he discovered him making Signs to some Folks in the Bark.

The Gunner thereupon called together the Fishermen, and other Free-booters of that Place, who had audaciously taken upon themselves to examine all the Vessels that passed by; and took also the Liberty of robbing all Passengers whom they suspected to be, or would have to be Priests as lawful Objects of Plunder in their Sense. They boarded the Bark, and were very well pleased to find Sir *Edward Hales* there, being sure in Consequence

quence of a very great Booty. His Majesty, because he wore a Bob-Wig, was supposed to be Chaplain to Sir *Edward*; they offered the King, on account of his supposed Function, many Indignities, and robbed him of 400 Guineas, but finding about him a still greater Sum of Money, with several valuable Seals and Jewels, they began to imagine him of some superior Rank to a common Clergyman.

A great Concourse of People being assembled on the Shore, some of them went a Board, among whom was a Constable, who discovered the King through his Disguise, threw himself at his Royal Feet, implored his Majesty's Forgiveness for the rude Treatment he had received from the Mob, and directed them to return what they had taken. The King made them a Present of the Gold, and would only accept of the Jewels.

The King told the Constable he expected good Usage from his Hands, but he soon earnestly endeavoured to be gone, on observing every one paying him the Homage due to their lawful Sovereign. But the People's Affection, excited by his Presence, appearing reluctant to let him depart from them and his Kingdoms, he sent for the Earl of *Winchelsea*, whose cogent Arguments prevailed on the King not to quit *England*; he in return made the Earl Governor of *Dover-Castle*, and Lord Lieutenant of the County.

The City of *London* was highly pleased with this unexpected Event, which proved a very agreeable

agreeable Surprise to most People there, they being desirous of an Opportunity to convince his Majesty, that his Royal Person was not in the least plotted against. This alarming News variously affected the Peers and the Privy-Council, by Reason of their precipitate Engagements with the Prince; however, after some Debate, they nominated four of their Body to repair forthwith to the King, and dutifully invite him to return to his Palace at *Whitehall*; to which, after some Deliberation he consented, though on its first being proposed he shewed some Reluctance.

An Express was also dispatched by the Lords to his Highness, informing him of the King's being still in *England*. The Prince thereupon went to *Windsor*, and lodged in the Apartment of the Prince of *Denmark*; there he received a grating Information from the Lords, of the King's Determination to return to *Whitehall*; which puzzled his Highness. However, after a long Consultation he sent one of his Creatures, *De Zulestein*, with a not over polite Message to the King, his Uncle, and Father-in-Law; desiring, or rather bidding him to remain at *Rocheſter*. But this extraordinary Message-Bearer having missed his Way, the King left that Place on *Sunday* Morning, and entered the City of *London* in Triumph about Four a Clock in the Afternoon, attended by several Noblemen, and repaired to *Whitehall*, whilst Multitudes crowded to see and welcome his Return with reiterated Shouts. Bon-fires,

fires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and all other Demonstrations of Affection, Loyalty, and Zeal, appeared on this Occasion, so interesting to the Public.

His Majesty, the Night before he left *Rochester*, had sent the Earl of *Feversham* to the Prince of *Orange*, inviting him to *St. James's*, that they might there personally confer together, about the most effectual Means of redressing public Grievances, preventing the Effusion of *English* Blood, and so extinguish all Sparks of civil Discord; so much had the King's paternal Affection for his Subjects, whom he dearly loved, got the better of all Animosity to the Prince.

Lord *Feversham* arrived at *Windsor* on Sunday Morning, and having delivered the King of *England* his Master's Message to the Prince of *Orange*, he was not without Reason surprised, when for an Answer, M. *Bentinck* demanded him to deliver up his Sword, adding, he was ordered by the Prince to make a Prisoner of him for his late precipitate disbanding of the Army without any Authority. To which he pleaded, that granting himself guilty of a Fault for such Proceeding, he apprehended himself accountable to none other but his Royal Master.

His Highness having referred the Consideration of the King's Letter to the Lords about him, their joint Opinion was, that considering how the Palace of *Whitehall* swarmed with *Papists*, he could not be at *St. James's* in Security,

curity, till such Time as the King should be removed to a proper Distance from the City. Many were the Places they proposed; but they at last pitched upon a House belonging to the Dutchess of *Lauderdale*, at *Ham*; and by their Advice, the Prince sent the King a Messenger to that Purpose.

His Majesty's first Care after his Return to *Whitehall*, was to assemble eight Members of his Priyy-Council, and make an Order for re-establishing the public Peace, by quelling all disorderly Assemblies. This was the last public Act of his Royal Authority; and although he was informed that very Night of the Earl of *Feversham*'s Imprisonment, (like King *Leir*'s old faithful *Kent* in the Play) yet stifling all Resentment for the Sake of the Nation's Happiness and Tranquility, he sent next Day the Earl of *Mulgrave* to compliment the Prince of *Orange*, who had by that Time approached as near as *Sion-House*; and his Guards being advanced as far as *Chelsea*, and *Kensington*, were ordered to take up their Quarters there that Night; but they soon received fresh Orders to March and take Possession of all the Parts about *St. James's* and *Whitehall*, by fair Means if practicable; if not, to use Violence.

Their Commander, Count *Solms*, being come about Nine a Clock at Night for that Purpose, the King sent for him, and desired if possible, to leave him for that Night only his own Guards at *Whitehall*. But the Count pleading the peremptory Orders he had received

ceived to relieve all the Posts, the King bid him do as he was ordered.

The *Dutch* Guards entered into the *English* Palace of *St. James's* at Ten a Clock; and those who were ordered to *Whitehall*, marched thither through the Park about Eleven. The Lord *Craven*, who was directed to order the King's Guards to withdraw from their Posts, was surpris'd at their unexpected Appearance, having supposed the Time of their coming to have been fixed for the next Day, wherefore he had given no Orders. The Blood of the *English* Guards feeling the Indignity of being dislodged by *Dutch* Soldiers, who marched up against them with lighted Matches, and in Order of Battle, would have fain been at them; and no doubt a most bloody Skirmish would have ensued, had not the King's Guards been prevailed on to retire, which they did with the greatest Reluctance.

The Prince of *Orange's* Guards being posted at *Whitehall*, the Lords *De Lamere*, *Hallifax*, and *Shrewsbury*, dispatched a Note to Secretary *Middleton*, desiring immediate Admittance to to the King, who were accordingly introduced by him about One a Clock, his Majesty being in Bed at that Time. Having made a short Apology for their intruding upon his Repose, they delivered to him a Paper from the Prince of *Orange*, intimating the Expediency of his retiring to *Ham.* The King, abandoned, and beset, promised his Compliance. Then those *British* Lords farther politely entreated

entreated his Majesty would retire early enough from his Palace in the Morning, to be at *Ham* by Noon; which would prevent the disagreeable Rencontre of him and the Prince on the Road to *London*, to which City he proposed marching the same Day.

The King having no Choice left, readily assented to all they demanded of him; and modestly asked, if he might be allowed to choose the Servants that should attend about his Person. To which those indulgent Lords replied, that as to that Article his Majesty might act as he pleased, they having no Orders to the contrary, and then withdrew. By the Time they had gone as far as the *Privy-Garden*, his Majesty remanded them back, and said, upon Reflection, that he would rather retire to *Rocheſter*, than to *Ham*. The Peers answered, that the Prince of *Orange* should be immediately informed of his Desire; and accordingly they dispatched a Messenger therewith to his Highness; who, judging that his Majesty's Design was to leave the Kingdom, ordered *Bentinck* to dispatch a Letter, containing the Prince's Concurrence with the King's Desire.

His Majesty having taken his Leave of the Peers about him, the *Spanish* Embaſſador, and other Persons attending, embarked in a Barge, accompanied by the Earls of *Arran*, *Dunbarton*, *Litchfield*, and *Aileſbury*, with six of his own Yeomen of the Guards, and about an Hundred of the Prince of *Orange*'s. They arrived at *Graveſend* about Nine at Night; there they

there they met with some Troops of Horse, by which his Majesty was escorted to *Rocheſter* by Land the following Day.

His Highneſs took the Advantage of this Opportunity to make his Entrance into the Capital, and the very Day, the 18th of *December*, his Majesty had departed from *Whitehall*, the Prince about Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, with a large Train of Attendants, and a ſuperb Equipage, repaired to the Palace of *St. James's*, where he was received with all manner of Congratulations by the Nobility and thoſe in Office; whilſt the inconstant Mob without, ſtretched their Lungs almoſt to burſting, in ſhoutings for the Prince's Arrival, as they had done two Days before for the King.

His Highneſs was addreſſed by the City on the 20th of the ſame Month, and was alſo congratulated in private by the Reſident from the Republic of *Venice*, and by the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador. During the exceſſive and almoſt riotous Rejoicings for the Prince's having come to *London*, the *Papiſts* indifcriminately ſuffered many Outrages: Wherefore, by an Order of the Privy-Council, all Foreigners were permitted to leave the Kingdom, and were ſupplied with Paſſes from his Highneſs, particularly the Envoys of *Savoy*, *Modena*, *Poland*, and the Pope's *Nuncio*.

The Lords *Montgomery* and *Langdale* got their Liberty; but the Earls of *Salisbury*, and *Peterborough*, with a Number of *Jefuits*, and other *Popiſh* Clergymen, were kept in Confinement.

ment. The Earl of *Middleton* repaired to his Majesty, still at *Rocheſter*, in order to yield up the Seals of the Secretary's Office to him; ſeveral other Peers who had diſtinguiſhed Places about the Court, laid down likewiſe.

The Lords, to about the Number of Seventy, having met at *St. James's* on the 21ſt Day of *December*, his Highneſs deſired them to conſider of the moſt practicable Means for calling a free Parliament, that thereby the Ends of his Declaration might be answered and fulfilled; which having left to their Lordſhips Peruſal he retired. They ſoon after voted their Thanks to the Prince for his having come over to their Aſſiſtance; and the better to correſpond with his Deſire, they reſolved to meet in their Houſe at *Weſtminſter* for the future, and called in five able Lawyers to conſult with, that they ſhould not in any Thing act contrary to the Conſtitution of their Country.

King *James* ſeeing clearly from theſe Proceedings the deſperate Situation of his Affairs, reſolved to retire to *France*, which Intention of his Majesty was very much favoured by the negligent Manner of his being guarded. The oppoſite Party deſired nothing more ſtrenuouſly than that he ſhould eſcape. Conſequently that forlorn Monarch, taking with him but Meſſieurs *Labadie*, *Sheldon*, and the Duke of *Berwick*, rode to a Place near the River, where Captain *M'Donnell* waited for him with a ſmall Frigate. The Wind being favourable, they immediately put to Sea; the King was landed

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in *France* at a Place called *Ambleteuse*; from thence he went to *St. Germain's*; the Palace there being assigned to him and his Followers by the *French Court*.

After the King's Departure, the Earl of *Middleton*, who remained in *Rochester*, found Letters upon his Majesty's Table the next Day, by which he was desired to compliment each of the Captains of the Prince of *Orange's* Troops, who had been appointed on his Guard, with 100 Guineas, and fifty to each Ensign and Lieutenant; and a proportionable Recompence to others who had attended him. His Majesty left also a Paper behind him, written with his own Hand, declaratory of his Reasons for withdrawing from *Rochester* to *France*.

King *James's* leaving *England* was the desired Triumph of all his Opponents, who wished to see their Laws, Liberties, and the Protestant Religion, made sure to them by Virtue of a new Settlement. This Flight was afterwards interpreted by a solemn Vote of Parliament to be a voluntary Abdication, and an absolute Vacation of the Throne, whereby the People were restored to their primitive Right of filling it, by whomsoever their Choice should light upon.

The Lords meeting in their House on the 25th of *December*, humbly beseeched the Prince to undertake the Administration of Affairs, civil and military; and also to dispose of the public Revenues for the Support thereof, till the appointed Convention should meet on the

22d of *January* following. They also prayed his Highness to issue Letters subscribed by himself, to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being Protestants, and for the Election of Knights, Citizens, and Burghers to assemble at *Westminster* on the before-mentioned Day.

The States of *Holland* in the mean Time sent three Deputies to congratulate his Highness on this great and memorable Event. They were received by the Firing of the *Tower* Guns, and all other Marks of Respect due to their Character, and the Occasion. *Scotland* sent Commissioners to the Prince of *Orange*, entreating he would take that Kingdom under his Protection, which he most graciously assented to; they farther proceeded to Addresses and a Convention, (of which Duke *Hamilton* was elected President) in Imitation of those in *England*; all which Proceedings were highly approved of by his Highness, and caused great Rejoicings among the *Scots*.

The Time appointed for the sitting of the *English* Convention being come, the Marquis of *Hallifax* was appointed Speaker to the House of Peers; and *Henry Powle*, Esq; was chosen Speaker to the House of Commons. After some Debates, the Convention resolving itself into a Parliament, it was judged expedient that the Princess of *Orange* should be sent for without delay, Lord *Danby* having in a very learned Speech proved the Abdication of King *James*, and the Vacancy of the Throne.

The

The Marquis of *Hallifax* put the Question in the House of Lords, "Whether their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Orange* should be declared King and Queen?" Those for the Affirmative being Sixty-five, carried it against the opposite Party, who were but Forty-five, by Twenty Voices; so the Vote passed; "Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled at *Westminster*, that the Prince and Princess of *Orange* shall be declared King and Queen of *England*, and of all the Dominions thereunto belonging." The following Day, being the 7th of *February*, 1688-9, the Commons, after a short Debate, and having made some Amendments, agreed to the above Vote.

The Princess of *Orange* had sailed in the mean Time from *Holland*, and arrived at *Gravesend* on the 12th of the said Month, from whence she proceeded through shouting Crowds to *Whitehall*. The Representatives of the whole Nation welcomed her next Day with a Gift of the three Crowns of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; and in this Form, their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, being seated in two arm Chairs, under a Canopy in the Banqueting-House, both Houses of the Convention waited on them in a Body, and ordered the Clerk of the Crown to read with a loud Voice, *A Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons assembled at Westminster*, by which the Throne was first declared to be vacant, by the Abdication

of the late King *James*, and their Highnesses elected by the unanimous Voice of the Nation to fill it.

The Marquis of *Hallifax*, Speaker of the House of Lords, after the reading of the Declaration, made, in the Name of both Houses, a Tender of the Crown to their Highnesses; on which Occasion the Prince of *Orange* made a most gracious and satisfactory Answer.

The Acclamations of the Crowds in the Banqueting-House, upon the Conclusion of this august Ceremony, were instantly echoed by the People without. Their Highnesses were that Day proclaimed King and Queen of *England, France, Scotland, Ireland, &c.* by the Name of *William and Mary*; first at *Whitehall*, secondly at *Temple-Bar*, and thirdly before the *Royal-Exchange*, to the universal Joy of the City and Suburbs, which they expressed in every Manner.

In this Manner was compleated the greatest Revolution that ever happened in these Kingdoms; and in Consequence new Forms, of Oaths were instituted to be taken, as the constitutional Laws direct.

“ I *A. B.* Do sincerely Promise and Swear,
“ that I will be faithful and bear true Allegi-
“ ance to their Majesties King *William* and
“ Queen *Mary*.” So help me God.

“ I *A. B.* Do Swear, that from my Heart,
“ I do abhor, detest and abjure, as impious
“ and heretical this damnable Doctrine and
“ Position, that Princes excommunicated or de-

“ prived

“ *prived by the Pope, or any Authority of the See*
 “ *of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their*
 “ *Subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I do*
 “ *declare, that no foreign Prince, Person,*
 “ *Prelate, States, or Potentates, hath, or*
 “ *ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Su-*
 “ *periority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ex-*
 “ *clesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm.”*
So help me God.

Immediately after their Majesties Proclamation, the King having summoned a new Privy-Council, and filled up several Places, he repeated his Answer to the Declaration of both Houses, in Terms most suitable, obligatory, and satisfactory. He wrote also a Letter to the States-General, assuring them of the inviolable Continuance of his Affection to them, and that his new Dignity would farther enable him to discharge with more Weight and Success the high Office of Stadtholder.

England and Scotland had owned the Sovereignty of King William, and his Royal Consort; but in Ireland, the Earl of Tyrconnel had armed Crowds of the Natives, declaring his Determination to hold out for King James, and that he would acknowledge no other Sovereign. At the same Time, by his Connivance, the Protestants were very much maltreated by the Papists, to retaliate as it were what those of their Profession had lately suffered from the Protestants in England.

Tyrconnel having seized on many principal Towns and Fortresses, the Minds of the Pro-

testants were so alarmed by the Apprehensions of another Massacre, that although an Embargo had been laid in the Ports, great Numbers fled for Refuge into *Scotland* and *England*; whereupon all the *Western* Ports of the latter were shut up, in order to prevent all Papists, and disaffected Persons, returning from *England* to *Ireland*.

Although their Majesties had sent a Proclamation over to that Kingdom, requiring the Natives, and others their Subjects there, under the Penalty of High-Treason, to return to, and continue in dutiful Obedience; yet *Tyrconnel's* Power prevailing, the Declaration from *England* came to the Hands but of few, whilst he published several inflammatory Counter-Proclamations, in order to make the Nation rise in Arms, and oppose the new Government with all their Might, promising great Matters from *France's* Assistance.

After the Commons of *England* had converted themselves into a Parliament, King *William* went in the usual State to the House of Lords, and being seated on the Throne, the Commons attending in the House of Peers, he made a very gracious Speech; and among other important Matters, recommended to their Care to speedily redress the dangerous Condition the Kingdom of *Ireland* was in.

Soon after, the Bishop of *London*, with about one Hundred of the City-Clergy, went to Court to pay their Duties to their Majesties, by whom they were favourably received. King *William* particularly

particularly gave them satisfactory Assurances of his unalterable Attachment to, and unalienable Affection for the Church of *England*, and of his Royal Encouragement and Protection for themselves. On the 23d of *February* he gave the Royal Assent to an Act, "For removing and preventing all Questions and Disputes about the present Parliament's Meeting and Sitting." The Charge the *Dutch* had been at in equipping their Fleet for the bringing over his Majesty, was paid to their entire Satisfaction and Content.

The King observing that the House of Lords, in this his first Parliament, were more unanimous than the House of Commons, caused several Bills (still farther confirming the present Settlement) to be brought into the House. About this Time, the Bishoprick of *Salisbury* was given by the King to the famous Doctor *Burnet*, who had been obliged to retire from *England*, and reside in *Holland* for some Years before, and returned Home in the Train of the Prince of *Orange*.

It happened near the said Period of Time, that the greatest Part of the Regiment which Lord *Dumbarton* had commanded some Time before, having seized on the Cash sent to pay them, took up Arms, and in a mutinous Manner declared at *Ipswich* for King *James*. These Mutineers for some Time, put the Country People into a general Consternation; but they were soon tamed by the Troops ordered against them; the Principals of this Disorder were put

into Confinement, but none of them suffered, the King resolving to begin his Reign with Acts of Clemency.

Pursuant to the King's Letter to them directed, the Estates of Scotland having assembled at *Edinburgh* on the 14th of *March*, the Duke of *Hamilton* being chosen for their President, they made an Act, by which they empowered the Earls of *Tweeddale* and *Lothian*, to demand, in the Names of the States of Scotland, the Surrender of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, which was then held out against them, in the Name of King *James*, by his Grace the Duke of *Gordon*, a Roman Catholic. They sent Orders to the Duke to remove from the Castle within twenty-four Hours after Notice, and leave the Charge of it to the next commanding Officer. He refused to obey the Orders, and, till the Castle was reduced by the *English* Forces which had entered into Scotland, held it resolutely.

The *Scotch* Convention having received Arms and Men from *England* to oppose their Foes, came to a Determination that King *William* and Queen *Mary* should be intreated to accept of that ancient Kingdom's Crown, which was soon after offered to them by Commissioners sent for that Purpose, with an Instrument of Government, whereby to settle all Particulars. They were in the mean Time proclaimed in Scotland with the usual Ceremony. Upon the Commissioners Arrival at Court, their Majesties accepted the Crown offered to them in due Manner

Manner and Form; and taking the Coronation-Oath, signed it; and did every other Requisite on so important an Ocasion.

The Coronation of the King and Queen having been appointed for the 11th of *April*, 1689, the Preparations made were splendid and magnificent. They were accordingly crowned King and Queen of *England, France, Scotland, Ireland, &c.* to the great Joy and Satisfaction of all Ranks of People. The King took the Oath appointed in an Act which had passed the Royal Assent the 9th of the same Month, in the first Year of their Majesties Reign.

Doctor *Burnet*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, preached the Coronation Sermon; after which the Procession returned to *Westminster Hall*, to a sumptuous Entertainment, where the Challenge being made by their Champion, *Charles Dymock, Esq;* who proclaimed their Titles in *Latin, French, and English*, their Majesties returned to *Whitthall* about Eight in the Evening.

Monsieur de Schmettau, Envoy Extraordinary from the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, had first Audience on the 18th, to compliment their Majesties upon their happy Accession to the Crowns of *England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.* and the next Day the Lords presented their Address to the King in the Banqueting-House, returning him Thanks for his gracious Declaration, and repeated Assurances to maintain the Church of *England*, as by Law established.

On

On the first of *May* his Majesty went to the House of Lords; and amongst other Things gave the Royal Assent to an Act towards the reducing of *Ireland*. He had before sent Information to both Houses of Parliament, of his having heard of King *James's* Intention to maintain himself in *Ireland*: They in their Address to King *William* promised to stand by him with their Lives and Fortunes.

Soon after, News was brought to the Court of a strong *French* Squadron standing to the Coast of *Ireland*, to supply the Rebel-Army there with Ammunition and Forces. Vice-Admiral *Herbert* went in Pursuit of, and engaged them in *Bantry-Bay*; there was no considerable Damage done to either Fleet, and whatever little Advantage there was, the *French* pretended to have been on their Side.

King *James* landed in *Ireland*, and brought with him Ammunition, and several Officers from *France*. He caused Money to be coined of Copper, and other mixed Metal, and by Proclamation made it current at certain Places which acknowledged his Sovereignty. By the Means of *Tyrconnel*, lately made a Duke, and other *Irish* Noblemen, several Towns and Fortresses declared for King *James* some indeed, (for Instance, *Kilmora-Fort*) were taken by Force.

Londonerry was besieged; in that City the Companies of *London* have a Charter and Privilege, as a Colony established by them in the Reign of King *James I.* The Army of the

the Besiegers was so numerous, consisting of many *French* Troops, besides the *Irish*, *Scots*, &c. that the Governor, Colonel *Lundee*, left the Place at their Approach; whether through secret Affection for the other Party, or Dismay at their Superiority of Numbers, remains uncertain.

The Citizens, notwithstanding the Desertion of their Governor, with some others from the neighbouring Parts, who had taken Refuge there, so far from losing Courage, mounted the Cannon on the Walls, and chose a Clergyman in the Neighbourhood, Mr. *Walker*, for their Governor. Their Resistance was as great as unexpected. They disputed a long Time with a powerful Army without the Walls, and Famine within: Many died of Hunger, and the Diseases brought on them by the Scarcity. All Sorts of Animals were eat. They were reduced to the last Extremity, when with great Difficulty, they were relieved by General *Kirk*, with Forces and Provisions, which he brought from *England*.

The Besiegers, finding their Hopes of reducing *Londonderry* frustrated, made a precipitate Retreat. Their Loss, during so long a Siege was very considerable, amounting to several Thousands.

The reverend and intrepid *Hibernian*, Mr. *Walker*, having come to *London* to wait on his Majesty, was ordered as a Recompence for his Bravery and present Support, the Sum of 5000*l*. with the strongest Assurances of his Majesty's

Majesty's Favour and Protection, on all Occasions.

King *William* went to *Portsmouth* to visit the Fleet, returned from the late Battle on the Coast of *Ireland*. He was entertained on board the *Elizabeth*, where he knighted *Cloudefley Shovel*, Captain of the *Edgar*, and *John Ashby*, Captain of the *Defiance*, for their faithful Conduct and Courage in the late Fight. To each common Seaman his Majesty ordered ten Shillings; the Sum total was about 2600*l*. Vice-Admiral *Herbert* was soon after created Earl of *Torrington*.

In *Scotland*, the Lord Viscount *Dundee*, being overthrown and slain after a most vigorous Defence at *Killicranky*, the Party of King *James* was entirely defeated; and at length, the *Bass*, a rocky Island near *Edinburgh*, having surrendered to King *William*'s Forces, that Kingdom was restored to Tranquility, and continued so during the Reign of that Monarch.

Her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, was delivered of a Son the 24th of *July*, who was christened on the 28th, by the Bishop of *London*, by the Name of *William*; his Majesty, and the Earl of *Dorset*, were his Sponsors, and the Marchioness of *Hallifax* was his Godmother; he was at the same Time declared Duke of *Gloucester*.

The *French*, having openly invaded his Majesty's Kingdom of *Ireland*, and underhand assisted the *Scots* that were in Rebellion, taken several

several *English* Merchant Vessels, and committed divers Outrages, King *William*, at the reiterated Solicitation of his Parliament, ordered a Proclamation of War against *France*. His Forces embarked for *Ireland*, under Duke *Schomberg's* Command, who landed at *Garrickfergus* on the 18th of *August*, and reduced many Places to Obedience in a short Time; the *Irish* and *French* retiring before him with Precipitation and Fear.

The brave *Iniskilling* Men, who so greatly distinguished themselves during the ever memorable Siege of *Londonderry*, were in the highest Spirits at the Arrival of this Army to their Succour, and rescued many important Posts from the Hands of the *Jacobites*. By their co-operating, the Duke having taken many Fortresses and Towns, the *North of Ireland* was entirely reduced in a short Time.

The Winter after his Grace's Arrival in *Ireland* being very severe, he formed his Camp on the Plain of *Dundalk*, which he entrenched very strongly. But his Army, during their Encampment, were seized with an epidemical Flux, caused by the raw Damps and intemperate Air of that Part of the Country. A Number of brave Officers and Soldiers fell a Sacrifice to it. Had the *Jacobite* Army attacked Duke *Schomberg* during the Violence of the Malady, it is thought they must have succeeded; but King *James*, tender of shedding *English* Blood, would not listen to the *Irish*, who advised him to it.

Whilst

Whilst his Majesty's Affairs were thus situated in *Ireland*, he made a Purchase in *England* of *Nottingham House*, at *Kensington*, which has continued to be a Royal Palace ever since. A Pastoral Letter of Bishop *Burnet's*, asserting the King to have made a Conquest of *England*, was burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, by Order of Parliament. A Bill passed for settling the Succession, in which was a Clause in favour of the Family of *Hanover*.

The then Parliament of *England*, after some Prorogations, were dissolved; a new one was called; and having met at *Westminster* on the 20th of *March*, the Commons elected Sir *John Trevor* their Speaker. His Majesty being seated on the Throne, observed in his Speech to the Lords and Commons, among other important Affairs, "That his Presence was become necessary in *Ireland* for the reducing
" of it; that he was resolved to go thither
" with an Army; and that during his Absence
" he was resolved to leave the Government
" of Affairs to the Queen;" and soon after an Act was passed for that Purpose.

The King having made all necessary Preparations for his passing into *Ireland*, was pleased to order in Council, that the Embargo should be taken off from all Vessels trading along the *Irish Coast*, and bound to such Places as acknowledged their Majesties; the Owners, and Masters of such Vessels, giving

Security.

Security, that they would not transgress the said Orders.

King *William* and Queen *Mary* were by this Time acknowledged by most Powers of *Europe*, that of *France* excepted. Their Affairs in *Ireland* took a Turn for the better, a strong Party of *Jacobites* having been routed at *Charlemont*; a Fortress that had been long blocked up, surrendered; as did some other Places of lesser Consequence.

The King having vested the Administration of the Government in the Hands of the Queen, left *Whitehall* on the 4th of *June*, and landed at *Carrick-fergus* in *Ireland*, on the 14th. His Majesty was there received with all imaginable Demonstrations of Joy, and incessant Acclamations. He was met at *Belfast*, at the Bottom of *Carrick-fergus* Bay, by the Duke of *Schömburg*, and other Commanders of his Army; he went from thence to *Newry*, the Forces marching in two Bodies. Having reached the Plains of *Dundalk*, he encamped there for a Time, in order to provoke the Enemy to a Battle, who formed a considerable Body near *Aridee* or *Atlerec*, strongly entrenching themselves, whilst their main Army backed them, determined to defend the Banks and the Fords of the River *Boyne*; and there put a Stop to the Progress of King *William's* Arms.

Light Skirmishes daily happened among the Parties of both Armies; after which, it was resolved that the *English* Army should march

to

to *Market-Hill*, because some Passes the Enemy had taken and strongly fortified, appeared very difficult to force. But, contrary to his Majesty's Apprehensions, upon the Approach of his Troops, the *Irish* and *French* retreated, and left their strong Passes defenceless and open. They indeed drew a Detachment of 50 Dragoons, and 200 Foot, into an Ambush of 500 of their Horse, a smart Encounter ensued, in which 20 of the *English* were killed or wounded, but more of the Enemy.

His Majesty, upon Advice thereof, marched to *Drogheda*, with an Intention to force the Enemy to retreat, or stand the Hazard of a Battle. They were encamped along the Banks of the *Boyne* above the Town. The Fords were viewed, and found difficult to pass, by Reason of their being fortified against the Passage. The King however encamped within the Reach of their Cannon; and as he was giving some necessary Orders, a Field-piece Shot of six Pound, raz'd the Skin of his Shoulder: But the Wound being but superficial, after it was dressed he mounted on Horseback, and remained so four Hours.

He gave Orders to Duke *Schomberg*, with the Right Wing of Horse, and two Regiments of Dragoons from the Left Wing, and *Trelawney's* Brigade of Foot, with three Field-Pieces, to try early in the Morning the Fords above the Town; and if they should find either passable, to attack the Enemy in Flank, or compel them to retire. The Duke on his
Arrival

Arrival found eight Squadrons ready to oppose him, which, after a small Charge, he forced to withdraw; and having passed a Ford, he drew up his Men on the other Bank, and sent the King an Account of his Success.

The Enemy, immediately detached a large Body of their Troops, and made a Shew as if they intended to give Battle, which his Majesty perceiving, he commanded three Attacks to be made. The first, at a small Village advantageously possessed by the Enemy, being before a Ford. The Foot passed at the Second, wading to the Arm-pits. The Horse swam at the Third.

The *Dutch* Regiment of Foot-Guards having sustained the first Onset, all who were in the Village, or guarded the Pass, as well as those posted behind the Ditches, gave way. Before the third Battalion of the *Dutch* Regiment could come up, five of the Enemy advanced very near; so a hot Dispute ensued, and the Fire was terrible on both Sides, till the Enemy was broke, and retreated in Disorder, leaving several Colours behind them. The Enemies Horse twice vigorously attacked the King's Forces as they advanced beyond the Village, but the latter repulsed them; and then the *Danes* in the *English* Service charged on the Left, whilst the same was done on the Right by Brigadiers *Hannore* and *Melinore*.

About thirty Officers, and others of the Enemy's Life-Guards, desperately broke in through the *English* Ranks, in order, as is supposed,

to carry off, or destroy the King. They were mostly killed. Five of them who attempted to escape through the Village, met Duke *Schomberg* there but slenderly attended, who was presently dispatched, having a Pistol-shot in his Neck, and several Wounds in his Head. Thus fell that great General, who lived not to see that Day's Event, as fell also the brave Parson *Walker*, who, passing the *Boyne* during the Fight, was shot in the Belly with a Musket Bullet.

In the hottest of the Battle, the King with seventeen Battalions of Foot, and some Squadrons of Horse, turned the Scale, and made the Enemy retire in great Confusion; whole Regiments being struck with a Panick, run away, leaving their Arms regimentally placed on the Ground. The Cavalry of the *English* were so eager in the Pursuit, that they left their Infantry behind them, taking five Field-Pieces only, with which some Execution was done. Then the Dragoons, supported by the Horse, charged on the Enemy's Rear-Guard; and the King appearing on the Hills at the same Time with his Troops, the Enemy immediately scattered and fled through Defiles, Marshes and Bogs. The Kings Infantry pursued them four Miles from the Field of Battle; the Cavalry indeed pursued them further, till his Majesty sent Orders that they should retire to the Infantry, and a Camp was pitched that the wearied Soldiers might rest themselves.

The

The greatest Part of the Enemy's Baggage, Tents, Ammunition, Arms, and several Carriages, with a Number of Horses and Prisoners, fell into the Hands of the *English*; though the Number of the slain was said not to have exceeded three or four Thousand. General *Hamilton* was the Principal among the Prisoners of Note.

Drogheda, and several other Places surrendered after this signal Victory. And the late King *James* (who had commanded against the present King *William*, his Son-in-Law) returned hastily to *Dublin*, and gave Orders not to set Fire to that Metropolis, as had been resolved on by some Debates in Council, should Fortune declare against him. He immediately after set out for *France*, with the Marquis of *Powis*, the Duke of *Tyrconnel*, and his natural Son the Duke of *Berwick*.

They arrived there with the unwelcome News of the Defeat at the *Boyne*. Though a little before, upon the above-mentioned slight Wound of King *William*, a Courier had been dispatched thither, to declare the News of his Death by a Cannon Ball. Upon which (to them joyful) Occasion, the Inhabitants of *Paris*, and other Places, were roused out of their Beds at Midnight, to make Bonfires.

The Consequence of the Victory was, that all the Protestants who had been confined in *Dublin*, were enlarged; and an outrageous Mob getting together, many of the *Papists* Houses were pillaged and pulled down. But
upon

upon King *William's* Approach, all Things were quieted, by the Appearance of a Troop of Dragoons sent in the King's Name to take Possession of the Stores.

King *William's* victorious Army being encamped near *Finglass*, his Majesty assisted the next Sunday at Divine Service in *St. Patrick's*, where a very loyal and dutiful Sermon was preached on the Occasion. *Wexford*, and other Places soon after surrendered, so that in Consequence of the Victory at the *Boyne*, a great Part of *Ireland* was reduced to Obedience. Proper Sheriffs, and Magistrates were appointed. King *James's* brass Coin was ordered to pass for no more than its real Value. An Indemnity was granted to such of the *Irish* Commonalty as should return to their Allegiance.

King *William* put the City of *Dublin* into trusty Hands, and published an Act of Oblivion for all who had submitted to his Royal Authority before the 11th of *August*, which brought in Numbers. He then appointed Count *Menard*, Son of the late Duke of *Schomberg*, to be Master of the Ordnance; which high Office his Father had. This done, his Majesty ordered the Army to march to the Reduction of the City of *Limerick*, the strongest Hold of the Enemy, and advantageously situated on the River *Shannon*. Several Places submitted to the King on the Army's March thither.

Limerick

Limerick was formally besieged and battered very furiously; but the vigorous Resistance from within, being more than was expected, which, joined to the far advanced Season, and overflowing of the Rivers, the King found himself under a Necessity of raising the Siege. On his return to *England*, he appointed Sir *Thomas Coningsby*, and Lord Viscount *Sidney*, Governors of *Ireland*. All other Offices of less Degree were filled with proper Men. On his Arrival at *Whitehall*, he had the Pleasure to find that through the Queen's wise Administration, all Matters both of Church and State, were in a good Posture.

He dispatched the Earl of *Marlborough* at the Head of a considerable Force to *Ireland*. On the 21st of *September*, 1690, the Fleet, the Earl, and the Forces therein, stood for the Harbour of *Cork*, where coming to an Anchor, they received some Shot from a Battery of eight Guns; but the Enemy was soon forced to retreat, on seeing the armed Boats thrust on Shore; the Seamen immediately dismounted the Guns of the Battery, and threw their Carriages into the Sea.

The regular Forces landing, Part of them marched up a Passage six Miles from the Town, and the rest another Way, so that a Detachment of near 6000 Sailors, Carpenters, Soldiers, and Gunners, raised Works, and soon mounted the Cannon on Batteries. The Besieged were by this Means attacked both by Land and Sea. And the King's Army, which

which had been before in *Ireland*, coming to the Assistance of the newly arrived Forces, sure of Success by their Superiority of Numbers, and being plentifully supplied with all Necessaries for the carrying on a Siege, they battered the Place in a most furious Manner, and several of the Outworks being taken, the Besieged in *Cork*, to prevent a general Assault, beat a Parly. Favourable Terms were obtained for the Inhabitants, but the military People were made Prisoners of War.

A sufficient Garrison being left in *Cork*, the King's Army marched to *Kingsale*, and formally besieged it. The Trenches being opened on the 5th of *October*, the heavy Cannon came up on the 14th, which battered the Place in a terrible Manner. About One a Clock on the 15th, when every Thing was prepared for a Storm, the Besieged beat a Parley, and delivered the Exchange of Hostages, in order to a Treaty, which was agreed to, and signed about Midnight. The Garrison, consisting of about 1200 Men, marched out next Day with their Arms and Baggage, to be conducted to *Limerick*. The Prisoners of Note taken in *Cork* and *Kingsale*, were sent over to *England*; to all whom the King extended his royal Clemency.

Besides those mentioned, many other Castles, Forts, and strong Places in *Ireland* were reduced, and several of the Enemy's Parties routed; wherefore the Troops were ordered into Winter Quarters, and the successful Earl

of

of *Marlborough* returned to *England*, and waited on his Majesty then at *Kensington*, who honoured him with a most favourable Reception, and gave him the highest Commendations; and recompensed several who had distinguished themselves.

The King set out from *Whitehall* in *January* 1691-2, for *Holland*, to assist at a Congress there, and had a very disagreeable Passage. On his Arrival at the *Hague*, the States-General, the States of *Holland*, the Council of State, and other Colleges, waited to compliment his Majesty for all the Toils and Perils he had undergone for the Sake of the general Good, the Whole fraught with the most joyful Expressions for his Safety.

Several triumphant Arches were raised, adorned with Mottos expressing his heroic Deeds. On making his public Entrance the Burghers were up in Arms, and the Day and Night were dedicated to Revelling, Acclamations of Joy, Bonfires, and all Sorts of Illuminations.

Having taken his Place in the Assembly of the States, at the upper End of the Table, he made a succinct Narrative of all by him done since he saw them last, declaring his Resolution of continuing their firm Ally and steadfast Friend. The *Heer Wickers*, President of the Assembly, in the Name of the rest, returned to his Majesty a suitable Answer for his Royal Benevolence towards them. The Result of their Consultations was, that the Confederates,

to curb the Power of *France*, should furnish 2,22000 Men, of which 22000 were to be *English*.

At the same Time a Conspiracy was carried on in *England* against the Government, which was thus discovered; Lord Viscount *Preston*, of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, *John Ashton*, and *Edmund Elliot*, were taken by Captain *Billep*, on Board a Smack, on their Way to *France*. Papers of a dangerous Tendency were found about them. The Grand-Jury having found a Bill of High-Treason against them, *Ashton* was executed: The King's wonted Clemency, who was returned to *England*, (not Policy, as his Enemies gave out) saved the Lives of the other State-Culprits. About this Time several Promotions were made in the Church of *England*; Doctor *Tillotson* (on Doctor *Sam-croft's* refusing the Oaths) was named Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

The late Conspiracy against the King being totally extinguished, and all other domestick Affairs settled, he repassed the Sea. Having given all Orders necessary for the entire Reduction of *Ireland*, his own Presence, at the Head of the Confederate Army in *Flanders*, was found indispensable, in order to oppose the encroaching *French*, who had lately surpris'd *Mons.*

He appointed Baron *Ginckle*, Commander in Chief of his Forces in *Ireland*, to which Reinforcements were dispatched from *England*. This General took the Field as soon as the

Season

Season permitted, and laid Siege to *Baltimore*, battering it with the great Ordnance, which soon compelled the Governor to give up the Place.

Ginckle marched his Army from thence, and set down before *Athlone*. The *English* Town was taken by Storm, after a great Slaughter of the *Irish*, who made a vigorous Resistance, but were overpowered by Numbers: Several of them were drowned in their Retreat to the old Town, as they passed the Bridge, and crowded each other too much, the King's victorious Troops pursuing them. However, not dismayed by this Defeat, they were resolved to defend *Irish* Town; against which, tremendous Batteries were immediately raised, from whence the Cannons and Mortars play'd in so terrible a Manner, that the Castle and other strong Edifices were soon demolished. The Enemy, who had hung up *French* Colours, made a most desperate Resistance; however, the *English* Troops, rather provoked than daunted by so strenuous an Opposition, though the Bridge was broken, waded a-cross the River *Shannon*, exposed to the Enemy's Fire; but as soon as they had gained the other Bank, threw in Hand-Granadoes, and made so smart a Firing, that the Enemy abandoned their Works, being no longer able to sustain the Charge. The *English* in an Hour's Time being supported by fresh Battalions, and having made a general Slaughter of all they found under Arms, were Masters of the Town.

General *Ginckle* was afterwards made Earl of *Athlone* for this Action, which was of the greatest Consequence: Having left a sufficient Garrison in *Athlone*, and given Orders for the repairing of the Fortifications, he marched after the Enemy to *Aghrim*, who had strongly fortified themselves behind narrow Passes, Bogs, and Marshes. On Sunday, the 12th of July, General *Ginckle* attacked them. On his advancing, *St. Ruth*, Commander of the *French* and *Irish*, vainly boasted that he had got the *English* Forces in his Power, and would drive them back to the Gates of *Dublin*. That he could have done so, is much to be doubted; he had scarce uttered the Words, when he was killed by a Cannon-Ball; and not having communicated his Scheme to any Body, his Army fell into Confusion, which, joined to the Treachery of some Officers in Command, who betraying a Pass, let the *English* get in behind the Bog. However, after a very hot Charge, the *French* and *Irish* were forced to retreat precipitately from the Field of Battle, and were pursued three Miles by the *English* Horse and Dragoons.

Night coming on, and heavy Rain falling, prevented their getting between the Enemy, and an advantageous Post at *Loughbreah*. The *English* Army having reposed a while after so hot an Affair, was ordered to march to *Galdoway*; and Lord *Dillon*, the Governor thereof, was summoned by a Trumpet to surrender it; which he at first refused; but on seeing

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Part of the *English* Army pass the River, and seize on the Fort the *Irish* were then building, he changed his Resolution, and surrendered upon advantageous Terms.

Limerick being the only Place of Strength remaining in the Enemy's Possession, the *English* Army marched thither; and on the first of *October* raised several Batteries, which having played some Time on the Town, *Ginckle*, on one Side, seeing the great Difficulty there would be to get the Place by Force of Arms; and on the other, the Besieged despairing of any Succours from *France*, the famous Capitulation of *Limerick* was agreed on; in which was particularly stipulated, that all inclining to repair to *France*, should be allowed so to do unmolested. Consequently some Thousands of the *Irish* Troops being allowed all the Honours of War, embarked for that Kingdom. The Surrender of *Limerick* completed the Reduction of *Ireland*. General *Ginckle*, on his Return to *England*, received the highest Encomiums, and with the other general Officers under him was magnificently entertained by the City of *London*.

By the wicked Machinations of the *French* Court, a horrid Plot was set on Foot against King *William's* precious Life; in this Manner. One *Granvalle*, a *French* Knight of desperate Fortune, was incited by many considerable Sums of Money, and Promises of still greater Emoluments, to murder the King as he should ride out from the Head of his Troops, or on

any other favourable Opportunity. To encourage him the more in this infernal and desperate Undertaking, Troops were posted near at Hand, that they might support, and bring off the Monster, when he should have perpetrated the wicked Deed. He employed two others of a like desperate Fortune, called *Leafdale* and *Dumont*, to be his bloody Assistants. *Dumont* (by the Order of Divine Providence) being constantly haunted with a Remorse of Conscience, since he had consented to have a Hand in the said horrid Conspiracy, became quite melancholy, and therefore, to relieve his Mind, discovered the Plot.

Granvalle was immediately seized, and examined before a Court-Martial, where he for some Time, with great Effrontery, denied the Charge brought against him. But his Accuser, *Dumont*, producing some Papers, he could no longer persist in a Denial, and confessed the Whole, for which he received Sentence of Death, as in Cases of High-Treason, for conspiring against the Life of a crowned Head. He was drawn, hanged, and quartered: In order to deter others from such diabolical Attempts. His Head, and Quarters, were stuck upon Poles without the Camp.

In the Year 1692, whilst the King of *England* was warring on the Continent for the Good of *Europe*, the *French* King had projected the invading of his Kingdom. To facilitate, as he imagined, the Landing of an Army from *Normandy* or *Brittany*, (in Hopes of finding

the *English* unprepared) he ordered to Sea as early as possible the whole Strength of his Naval Force.

The *English* were however readier than he had imagined; Admiral *Russel* having got the greatest Part of the *English* Royal Navy out of the Ports, stood Westward in search of the *French*; he got Sight of them about six Leagues from Cape *Barfleur*, on the 19th. of *May*, 1692.

Torville, the *French* Admiral, not judging the *English* Fleet to be so strong as it really was, by a Misinformation he had received, bore briskly down, having the Weather Gage at *South-West*, and about Eleven o' Clock in the Morning engaged the Red Squadron.

The two Fleets bearing in, and engaging in all Parts by Degrees, an obstinate and bloody Fight ensued. The *French*, about Three in the Afternoon, being extremely shattered, and having such a Number of Men slain, that the Blood run in so great a Quantity out of the Scoupers, that the Sea was tinged with it, they were under Necessity of running away for want of Combatants. They were in a dismal Situation, towed, and made all the Sail they could to stand to their own Coast.

The *English* blue Squadron pursuing close, forced them to a second Engagement, which lasted till Ten at Night. The *French* for the most Part made a retreating Fight, so that a great and compleat Victory was gained over

them; some of the *French Ships of War* were sunk, and others blown up.

To crown the Success of that glorious Day to the *British Navy*, Vice-Admiral *Delaval* having got under *Cape Dewick* with the *Fire-Ships* and lesser *Men of War*, ran many of the *Enemy's Vessels* on Ground, and then dispatched his *Fire-Ships* and armed *Boats* to lay them on Board, which they executed, notwithstanding a very vigorous Opposition. Captain *Heath* laid a-board the most magnificent Ship the *French King* ever had, called the *Rising Sun of France*; the *English Sailors* having first taken out of her what they thought worth carrying off, Fire was immediately put to her.

This celebrated Ship of War, the *Rising Sun*, carried an hundred and four brass Guns, and to compliment the grand Monarch's Vanity, in the great Cabin most elegantly gilded, his Effigy was carved sitting on a Throne, and the Figures of many enchained Sovereigns were placed around it. The *Conquerant*, of one hundred Guns, was next laid on board by Capt. in *Green*, who burnt her. The armed *Boats* laid on board another Ship which mounted eighty Guns; her they also burnt.

Sir *George Rooke* was sent by Admiral *Russel* into *La Hogue Bay*, with armed *Boats*, *Fire-Ships*, and light *Frigates*. He burnt six *Ships of War* in the Night, and in the Morning as many more; three of them being three Deck Ships, mounting from sixty to seventy Guns; one of fifty-six was overfet and lost; several

several of them were destroyed in other Places; so it may be without Exaggeration asserted, that about twelve of their capital Ships of War were sunk and burnt, with near thirty small Craft, Frigates, and Transport Ships. Part of their Land Army intended for the Invasion, were Spectators of the sad Catastrophe of their Fleet.

In Case the Fleet had prevailed, the late King *James* was to come over to *England* with an Army; preparatory to which he caused a Declaration to be dispersed among the *English* Nobility. Rear-Admiral *Carter*, who it seems the *French* vainly hoped would revolt, and go over to them with his Squadron, lost his Leg by a Cannon Shot, of which Disaster he died.

The *French* Monarch was much affected by this considerable Loss of his Navy; and the Hopes of King *James*, and his Partizans were defeated a-new. It was in this Year, that a sham Plot, by one *Young*, was attributed to the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Marlborough*; and the latter having fallen into Disgrace, which has never been thoroughly accounted for: This Plot was given out as the Cause of his being imprisoned. The famous Admiral received parliamentary Thanks for the great Services he had done his King and Country.

The following Year, 1693, having left Affairs in *England* in great Harmony, the King arrived early in the *Netherlands*, that Hostilities against the common Enemy might com-

mence sooner. The Duke of *Luxemburg* gained the Battle of *Lauden* against his Majesty. There were Superiority of Numbers, and fresh Recruits supplying every Moment the broken Ranks. The King's Valour and Prudence never appeared in a more conspicuous Light, than during that bloody and hard-fought Battle, being every where in Person, giving all necessary Orders, and leading up to the Charge several Battalions and Troops; but at length, apprehending that *Luxemburg's* Scheme (confiding in the great Superiority of Numbers) was to surround him, he ordered the Army to draw off. Their Retreat was made in as good Order as so critical a Posture of Affairs would allow; and for Proof thereof, the Enemy did not choose to pursue. All they could boast was, their being Masters of the Field of Battle, at a very great Expence of Lives. Several Prisoners were made on both Sides. The greatest Loss of the Confederate Army fell on the Foot, particularly the *English*, who fought to the last with their usual Bravery. The *French* indeed got *Charleroy*, in Consequence of their gaining the Battle of *Lauden*.

At the End of the Campaign, in which nothing memorable, after the above-mentioned Battle, happened, his Majesty returned to *England*. New Supplies were cheerfully granted, and fresh Levies, in order to enable his Troops to take the Field as soon as possible the next Season. Whilst the Armies were marching in *Flanders*, and weighty Matters in Agitation there,

there, Orders were given, that the *English* Fleet with Land-Forces on board, should attempt to burn some *French* Towns, or their Ships in their Harbours: In short, to ravage their Coast in whatever Manner should appear most practicable.

The Marquis of *Carmarthen*, Lord *Barkely*, and other brave Commanders, approached the *French* Coast with a Squadron of Ships of War. Whilst the Marquis stood into *Camarès* Bay with seven of the Ships, battering the Forts raised to defend the Entrance, General *Talmash* thrust on Shore with the Land-Forces in Boats, charging and slaughtering Numbers of the *French*; whose Numbers, however, both of Horse and Foot, exceeded what was expected, besides their being entrenched in Lines and Breast-works. *Talmash*, after a very smart Engagement thought it prudent to retire. In his Retreat, he was wounded in the Thigh by a Musket-Ball. He brought off his Soldiers like an experienced Officer, but being carried to *Plymouth*, his Wound gangreening, he expired, universally regretted by all the Soldiery.

Notwithstanding this Disappointment, the *British* Spirit did not droop; a Squadron, attended by several Bomb-Ketches, drew up before *Dieppe*. The latter, supported by some light Frigates, wriggled themselves into the Bay, and demolished the greatest Part of the Town, having blown up their Magazine; the Fire continued burning for three Days.

The

The entire Squadron proceeded next to *Havre de Grace*, and found the Alarm of their coming had reached along the Coast, the Shore being covered with numerous Bands of Militia, and others. The Squadron was, notwithstanding the Enemy's Fire, steered as near as practicable to the Shore, and threw in that Night 250 Bombs, which caused so great a Conflagration, that about a third Part of the Town was destroyed.

The Admirals soon after bombarded *St. Malo's* and *Galais*. They spread such a Terror all along the *French* Shore, that the Natives were Day and Night under Arms. The King having disposed every Thing in *Flanders* for beginning the next Campaign early, returned to *England*, to the universal Satisfaction of the *British* Nation. The *Bank of England* was erected in that Year, 1694.

But the Joy for his Majesty's Return, as well as for the late Successes against the *French* Coast, was damped by the Queen's falling sick on the 22d of *December*, 1694. Her Illness proved to be the *Small-pox*, of which she expired at the Palace of *Kensington*, on the 28th of the same Month, in the 33d Year of her Age. The Nation in general, and the King in particular, was greatly afflicted for the Loss of so excellent a Princess.

After her Corps had lain in State at *White-hall*, in all the funeral Pomp suitable to the sad Occasion, she was interred among her Royal Ancestors in King *Henry* the VIIth's Chapel,

Chapel, in the South End of *Westminster-Abbey*. Upon this Occasion, a stately Mausoleum was erected in the Abbey; and what was very remarkable, a *Robin Red-Breast* constantly sang thereon for many Weeks after, to the Admiration of Crowds, who saw and heard its Lamentation. About a Month before the Death of her Majesty, the Church of *England* was left in an almost widowed State, by the Decease of the great Doctor *Tillotson*.

In the Year 1695, the King being pretty well recovered from his immoderate Grief for the Loss of his Queen, besieged the strong Town of *Namure*, which the Enemy had taken, 1692, in Spite of all the vigorous Attempts to save it. The Attacks, under the King's Inspection, were carried on with so much Vigour, and the Cannons and Bombs were plied so continually and effectually, that a great Part of *Namure* being destroyed; the Town first, and soon after the Castle capitulated.

This long and obstinate Siege having spent most Part of the Campaign, nothing but Skirmishes between Parties happened afterwards. The *French* having declined all the King's Endeavours to give them Battle, his Majesty returned to *England*, and as soon as he had recovered from the Fatigues of War, he made a Progress through most of the remarkable Counties, which gave a general Joy to the People.

The late Parliament being dissolved, a new one was called, which having met at the appointed Time at *Westminster*, among the many

many Things recommended to them from the Throne, which they took into Consideration, was the State of the current Coin, which had undergone many Abuses, being clipped and adulterated to a shocking Degree. An Act was therefore passed for calling in the clipped Money, and new-coining it according to the true Weight and Standard. Mints were for that Purpose set up at *Exeter, Bristol, Chester, York*, and the Nation to its general Satisfaction was soon supplied with mill'd Money, which gave new Life to Trade, and every Thing else; for by the Contrivance of monied Knaves, Guineas were raised to thirty Shillings, and in a like Proportion, old Gold and Pistoles.

This Year some faint Enquiries were made relative to the barbarous Massacre which had been committed in the Highlands of *Scotland*, in the Year 1692, upon the Family of the *Macdonalds*, at a Place called *Glenwoe*. The Earl of *Braidalbin* appeared to have been a Principal in this horrid Affair, in which 6000 Persons were butchered. The King's Lenity in the Prosecution, made many surmise that he connived at the Deed. If so, doubtless a Prince of his great Wisdom and Clemency had good Reasons, and the chief Motive perhaps was to prevent the Effusion of more *Christian* Blood in these Kingdoms. It was represented in the blackest Colours by his Enemies, in order to alienate the Affections of the *Scotch* from him.

His Majesty's Enemies, foreign and domestic, had entered into a Conspiracy to cut him off at one Blow. Several Desperadoes were dispatched from *France*, to join with others in *England*, to assassinate him; whilst others were to raise Forces to favour the barbarous Enterprize. An Invasion was also meditated by *France*. Sir *George Barclay* was the Chief of the Conspiracy, which consisted of many Members. They had several Places of Rendezvous. The Place fixed on for the bloody Scene, was the narrow Lane between *Brentford*, and *Turnham-Green*; the King going, and returning that Way to *Richmond*, every *Saturday*; and because the Guards passing few in a Breast there, could make no very powerful Resistance.

Saturday the 15th of *February* 1695-6, was appointed for the Execution of their Plot; but whether from Intimation of what was intended against him, from Indisposition, or any other Cause, the King did not go to *Richmond* that Day: They therefore deferred their Scheme to the following *Saturday*; which Day also he disappointed them, to their general Consternation, and mutual Distrust of each other; whereupon they gave over their Design, and dispersed.

But one *Pendergrafs* was supposed to have discovered the Whole to the Earl of *Portland*. One *De la Rue*, at the same Time gave Informations that agreed with those of *Pendergrafs*. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* dispatched a Courier

rier to his Majesty from *Flanders*, with Advice, that upwards of 20,000 *French* Forces were drawn along the Coast, from *Dieppe* to *Calais*, to be embarked in 500 Transport Ships all in Readiness, with a strong Squadron to convoy them with the first fair Wind to *England*. The Duke of *Berwick* had been lately in *England* to prepare Matters.

A Signal by Fireworks was to be sent up in the Air from *Dover* Clifts, to give Notice of the King's Assassination, and that the *French* Fleet should immediately sail. This deep-laid Plot was however disappointed; for the Conspirators being taken up, Admiral *Ruffel* was dispatched to Sea with a Fleet, and not only blocked up the *French*, but attempted to burn several of their Ships in the Harbours.

His Majesty having soon after informed the Parliament of this horrid Conspiracy, an Association was entered into by both Houses of Parliament, and all the Cities and Corporations of the three Kingdoms, for the Security of his sacred Person, and that the *Papists* should suffer for any Disaster befalling him. Except *Barclay*, few of the Conspirators of any Note escaped. An Act was passed for the continuing of the Parliament, if his Majesty should die, till dissolved by the next Heir in Succession; and likewise, that all Commissions should continue in Force till the Successor's Pleasure should be known. A Pardon was also offered to all who had been privy to the Conspiracy,

Conspiracy, and would make any Discoveries relative thereto.

The Conspirators who suffered, were Robert Charnock, Thomas Keys, Edward King, Sir John Friend, a Brewer in the *Minories*, Sir William Perkins, once belonging to the Six-Clerks-Office. Some Time after were also executed for the same Assassination-Plot, Robert Lowick, Charles Cranbourn, and Ambrose Rookwood, who had served as Officers in the preceeding Reign; the two latter confessed, and seemed to glory in their Design. On the City Gates their Heads and Quarters were placed, as a Terror to others. Sir John Fenwick's Case, who was beheaded on *Tower-Hill*, was looked upon to be somewhat hard, no material Evidence having appeared against him, and was called a parliamentary Stretch. Several others were detained in Confinement by Act of Parliament.

At the Time this dreadful Storm blew over, a splendid Embassy from the Republick of *Venice* arrived in *London*. The Embassadors having had their Audience of his Majesty, were, during their short Sojournments, highly entertained, and returned Home greatly pleased with the Treatment they had received.

All domestic Alarms being over, the King prorogued the Parliament, and appointed Lords Justices for the Administration of Government during his Absence. He crossed the Sea, and went to the Army in *Flanders*. There was an unfeigned and general Joy at seeing him
in

in good Health. Having found all Things in great Forwardness for opening the Campaign, he seconded their Desires, to revenge on the *French* their late base Design against his Life. Their first Stroke was to force their Way into *Givet*, and make a Bonfire of the *French* Magazines, to express their Joy for their King's happy Escape, and safe Arrival among them; which they effected with the Loss of but ten Men, though almost surrounded by the Enemy.

The *English* Fleet had great Success against the *French* this Year, (1696) having bombarded several Places, landed Men in an Island near *Port Louis*, and in two more near *Belle-Isle*, where they laid twenty Villages waste. They reduced 1300 Houses to Ashes; they brought away 1600 Head of Cattle, a Vessel from *Newfoundland*, and twenty Barks. They also retook a small Frigate, and an *English* West-Indiaman, which had been taken by the Privateers of *St. Maloes*.

The Season for Hostilities by Sea and Land being over, his Majesty returned. Additional Taxes were granted by Parliament for carrying on the War with more Vigour. However, by the Mediation of the King of *Sweden*, a Peace was proposed by the *French*, and the Treaty begun at the King of *England's* Palace at *Ryswick*, on the 9th of May, 1697, and concluded on the 20th of September of the same Year. The *French*, agreeable to the Stipulations therein contained, delivered up many Towns.

At

At the Conclusion of the Peace, his Majesty paid the foreign Troops in his Service most honourably, then took his Leave of the States, and returned to *England*. At the Request of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of *London*, he made his publick Entry through that Metropolis in a most splendid Manner, on the 15th of *November*, attended by most of the Nobility. This Pomp gave great Joy to Crowds of Spectators, who had flocked from all Parts of the Kingdom to be present at it. Nothing material happened for the rest of the Year.

But in the following, 1698, the King's Palace of *Whitehall* was almost consumed by a Fire that happened about Three in the Afternoon. With great Difficulty the Banqueting House, a most stately Edifice, and some adjoining Structures were preserved. An Act of Parliament was passed that no Correspondence should be held with the late King *James*, or any of his Adherents, upon any Account whatsoever. The Parliament having answered, or rather been before-hand with the King's Desires, in granting every Thing he could wish, he declared his Design of going for a short Time to *Holland*, and nominated Lords Justices to act in his Absence.

Peter the Great, Czar of *Muscovy*, came over, as his Majesty returned to *England*, where having been highly entertained for the best Part of the Winter, he expressed great Satisfaction on his Departure. On the 3d of *Nov-*

ember

ember expired *Ernestus Augustus*, Duke Elector of *Hanover*, and Bishop of *Osnabrug*, at *Herenhausen*. He was the third Son of *George*, Duke of *Lunenbug*, by *Anna Eleonora*, Daughter of the Landgrave *Lewis*, of *Hesse-Darmstadt*. In the Year 1659, he was married to the Princess *Palatine Sophia*, Daughter of *Frederick*, Elector *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and *Elizabeth*, Daughter of King *James* the First of *England*, by whom he had a numerous Issue.

The *Hanoverian* Family (though hitherto in Obscurity) began to be mentioned as of some Consequence in the Courts of Princes, appearing to be the next in Succession to the *British* Throne, after the Royal Family; it being enacted, as the Basis of our Constitution, that the Crown of *England* should not be inheritable by any professing the *Romish* Faith.

The King having met the new Parliament this Year, made them (as usual) a very gracious Speech, recommending to them, to deliberate upon whatever should appear most conducive to the general Welfare of the Nation. Their first Proceeding was the disbanding the additional Part of the Army, necessary only in Time of War, as well as the sending Home his Majesty's *Dutch* Guards, which he politically consented to, though it went sore against his Inclination. He went to *Holland* that Summer, and returned at the Beginning of the Winter. The only remarkable Occurrence of this Year, was the *Scotch* having entered the Streights of *Darien*, on the Side of the

the *Isthmus* that parts the *South* from *North America*, and with some Force endeavoured to establish a Colony there. But the *Spaniards*, after some smart Skirmishes, compelled them to abandon their Design, the *English* shewing no Inclination to support them. The *Scotch* published heavy Complaints of the hard Treatment they had met with in that Affair; but the *English* Merchants, being jealous of their rivalling them in the *American Trade*, they could not obtain any Redress. This Year the King took the Seals from Lord *Somers*, then Lord Chancellor, and gave them, with the Title of Lord Keeper, to Sir *Nathan Wright*.

What happened most peculiar to *England* in the Year 1700, was, that the high and mighty Prince *William*, Duke of *Gloucester*, Son of the most illustrious *George*, Prince of *Denmark*, and her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne Stuart*, died, the 29th of *July*, as he was entering into the 12th Year of his Age; and never Prince gave greater Hopes than he did.

In the Month of *September*, 1701, *James II.* late King of *England*, died at *St. Germain en Lay*, and *Lewis XIV.* though he had owned King *William* in the most solemn Manner, ordered the pretended Prince of *Wales*, then in *France*, to be proclaimed King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

King *William* received Addresses from all Parts of the Kingdom, wherein his loyal Subjects expressed their just Indignation at the Indignity offered him by the *French King*, and
most

most zealously promised their Assistance to revenge the Affront. The *French* Monarch, to add to the Outrage already committed, prohibited the Importation of any *English, Scotch, or Irish* Manufactures, &c. into his Kingdom, except those on which so heavy a Duty was laid that it amounted almost to a Prohibition.

A new Parliament being called, the King made a most interesting Harangue to them from the Throne, relative to the then critical Situation of Affairs. Both Houses addressed his Majesty on this Occasion, in a most warm, zealous, and dutiful Manner; promising to support his Title to the Crown of *England, &c.* with their Lives and Fortunes, against all his Enemies at Home and Abroad, declaring their utmost Indignation at the *French* King's setting up a *Pretender*. Things were carried on to the mutual Satisfaction of the *British* Monarch and his Subjects. All Matters by Land and Sea were put in the greatest Forwardness, in order to defeat any Attempts of the *French*, and support our glorious Constitution.

But a sudden Damp was thrown over all these vigorous and patriotick Measures, upon the News of his Majesty's Indisposition. A Day or two before the King's Death, was signed, by a Stamp, the Act of Settlement, to which we owe the Protestant Succession that fills the Throne in the present illustrious Family.

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King William thrown off his Horse near
Hampton Court.

WILLIAM the THIRD. 119

His Majesty's fatal Sickness was caused by an unhappy Accident on the 21st of *February*, 1702. As he was hunting near *Hampton-Court*, the Horse he rode unfortunately stumbling, fell headlong with great Violence, and threw the King on a rising Ground. The Shock broke his Collar-Bone, which his chief Surgeon set immediately. That Night he was brought in his Coach to *Kensington*, and appeared to be out of Danger, till *Sunday* the 1st of *March*; when a Defluxion appearing on his Knee, was looked upon as a very dangerous Symptom. On *Sunday* the 8th of the same Month expired this great Prince, to the ineffable Sorrow of his Subjects, in the 51st Year, 4th Month, and 4th Day of his Age. He reigned thirteen Years, three Weeks, and two Days, over the *British* Dominions, which he had rescued from Popery and Slavery. His Majesty's Remains were deposited in *Westminster-Abbey*, with all the Magnificence a private Funeral could permit of, which was his own peculiar Request. A particular Monument, he needed none, having one in the Breast of every loyal Subject.

The following Anecdotes, relative to the History of King William, which would have broke the Thread of the Narrative, and interrupted the Reader's eager Attention, form a very proper Appendix.

The Earl of Sunderland's Character.

Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, was a Man cut out by Nature for a Politician, and endowed with a ready penetrating Wit, an extensive Forecast, and a sedate Spleen; a nice Observer, as well as subtle Flatterer of the Failings and Weaknesses of Princes; two Qualities that are able both to gain and keep an Ascendant over them; and an artful Dissembler of Injuries received. This Lord was by many accused to have been all along unfaithful to King James, though there are others who justify his Conduct.

Those who arraign the Earl's Fidelity, say, that he was a secret Enemy to King James, whom Policy, not Affection, had reconciled: That he had shewed an extraordinary Warmth against him in the Business of the Bill of Exclusion, for which the Duke of York got him afterwards removed from his Place of Secretary of State: That he was a Man who always sided with the prevailing Party, though at the same Time he managed a Resource with those that are under, in case of a Change: That he never courted the Duke of York's Favour, till he

he found that *Monmouth's* Interest was declining: That whilst he was in with the Exclusioners, he dextrously ingratiated himself with the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, by whose Mediation he was soon admitted to the King's Favour, and by him reconciled to the Duke of *York*: That he became Prime Minister to the latter after his Accession to the Crown, by pretending to reveal the Secrets of the Presbyterian Cabal: That the better to advance the King's Ruin, he had flattered his ambitious Designs, so long as no Body stood up to oppose him; but that as soon as he understood that a powerful Party was forming against the King, he had secured himself a Retreat, by betraying his Majesty's Councils: That his Lady kept a constant Correspondence with the Princess of *Orange*, and M. *Bentinck*, by Means of Mr. *Felton*, her Relation, and of several *French* Refugees whom she kept in Pay to carry her Letters: That his Uncle, Colonel *Sidney*, went over to the Prince, not without the Earl's Knowledge: That he feigned to embrace the Popish Religion, the better to serve the Protestants, and engaged the King to admit Father *Peter* into the Privy-Council, to draw an Odium upon both: That he favoured and promoted underhand the Prosecution of the Bishops: That he obstinately rejected all the repeated Advices that were given him, and the King, of the Prince of *Orange's* Designs: And, lastly, that he made his Majesty refuse the only Assistance that might have

enabled him to baffle the Enterprises of his Enemies.

Those who justify the Earl, alledge, that the Rule is not general, but that a reconciled Enemy may become a real Friend: That a Man may maintain a Resource in a Party without embracing it: That from the Beginning he faithfully served King *James*, as became a Protestant Subject: That he opposed the King's assuming a dispensing Power: That though he acted in the Ecclesiastical Commission, yet for a good while he defended *Magdalen-College*: That he was against the dissolving of the Parliament: That he so openly opposed the Prosecution of the Bishops, as to expose himself to the Popish Party; and though he feigned himself a *Roman Catholic* to prevent his immediate Ruin, yet did he still continue to be the Object of their Hatred: That there are no Proofs of his entertaining any private Correspondences with his Majesty's Enemies: That his Wife's holding a suspicious Intelligence with the Princess of *Orange*, is not a sufficient Reason to render the Husband criminal: That Colonel *Sidney*, though his near Relation, might have deceived him, as he did others, and made him believe that he went to the *Spaw* only for the Sake of the Waters: That his owning he changed his Religion to serve the Protestants, is rather an Excuse to them, than a Proof of his being privy to their Designs; since no Man needs make Excuses to those with whom he has already concerted

concerted Measures: That his introducing Father *Peter* into the Council, was only a prudential and allowable Piece of Policy, to bring upon the Jesuit all the Odium of the People, for the irregular Conduct of the Court: That the Prince of *Orange's* Undertakings against a King, who had a powerful Force both by Sea and Land, seemed so extraordinary, not to say extravagant, to every Body, that, not knowing how to give Credit to it, he did not think himself obliged to lay any Weight upon *Skelton's* Informations: And that upon the News of the Prince's coming, he advised his Majesty to call a free Parliament, and to depend upon that, rather than upon any foreign Assistance; which was not only unnecessary, but also most dangerous.

KING JAMES the SECOND's CHARACTER.

KING *James* was a kind Father, a fond Husband, a generous Master, and would have been ranked among the good Princes, if he had not had evil Ministers. His Temper inclined him rather to Clemency than Revenge; and if his Reign be stained with some Marks of Cruelty, they are for the most Part to be imputed to the Fierceness of his Advisers, and the Persecution of those who would have prevented his Advancement to the Throne. He learned the rough Trade of War

under the two greatest Masters of that Age, Marshal *Turenne*, and the Prince of *Condé*, whom he followed both in the Service of *France*, and then of *Spain*, with great Reputation. In the Year 1665, he fought the *Dutch Fleet* with such Bravery, as was both acknowledged and rewarded by the House of Commons: Yet as the worst of his Enemies cannot but own his Courage, when Duke of *York*; so his best Friends freely acknowledge, that he had more Piety than Resolution, when he was King of *England*. In short, it was his Religion that principally occasioned his Misfortunes: For he would certainly have reigned with Glory, if either he had been a Protestant, or his Subjects *Roman Catholics*. Indeed, his Faults seem unpardonable, because he knew the Genius of the People he was to govern; and how impracticable it was to overthrow the established Religion, or to introduce a new one: But yet the Force of Prepossession is such, and the Blandishments of arbitrary Power, which attend Popery, so alluring, that perhaps many other Princes of his Persuasion would have been tempted to follow the same Conduct.

QUEEN MARY'S CHARACTER.

IF personal Accomplishments or Virtues could deserve a Crown, never was Woman more universally allowed to merit it than *Queen Mary*. She was tall, and well proportioned;

tioned ; her Shape, till latterly, was easy and genteel, but began to be somewhat clogged. With a light brown Complexion, and a Vi- sage perfectly oval, she had a quick and lively Eye, and all the Features regular. She had a native Air of Greatness, that commanded Respect, which was however tempered by her graceful Countenance, and affable Disposition. Her Apprehension was clear and ready ; her Memory exact ; her Judgment solid : Equally able to bear Prosperity and Adversity, she seemed to add the Courage of the other Sex, to the Softness of her own.

English, French, and Dutch, were Lan- guages almost equally familiar to her, and she had read the best Books in them all ; but most of her retired Hours were devoted to the Pe- rusal of the Scriptures, and Books relating to them. Next to these she delighted in History and Poetry, and had a true Relish of the lat- ter. She was an Enemy to idle Diversions and Amusements, working with her own Hands, almost as much as if she had done it for a Livelihood ; Diligence amongst the La- dies, in her Days, was habitual and fashio- nable, through the Queen's Example. In Architecture and Gardening she employed some Time ; and if in any Thing she was expen- sive, it was in these Articles, which she used to excuse, upon the Account of the Bread it af- forded to a great Number of Workmen.

When the King was absent from his Royal Dominions, her wise Administration fully

supplied his Loss: Yet never was so great a Capacity joined to Government with so little Appetite to it. This gloriously appeared in the ready Resignation of her prior Right to Power, at the first Accession of their Majesties to the Crown. She had a most active Zeal for the Public, joined with an unaffected Humility. The Safety of *Europe*, the Support of the Protestant Religion, and the Honour and Prosperity of *England*, were the chief Objects of her political Concern. And as to her Piety and Virtue, they were so manifest and real, that the most censorious Writer, near her own Time, never presumed to call them in Question.

But a very noble Lady, in her Apology for her own Conduct, seems at once to demolish all this Merit, by insinuating that Queen *Mary* "wanted Bowels," which she endeavours to prove from her Majesty's Behaviour towards her Sister the Princess of *Denmark*. If this Charge be true, in the Manner her Grace lays it, we must own her little worthy of the Encomiums bestowed on her Memory. But while we have Reason to think, from this very Apology, that the Influence of the Writer over her Royal Highness, not only contributed to the unhappy Mis-understanding between the two Sisters, but kept that Princess from taking proper and dutiful Steps towards a Reconciliation, we can hardly look upon her Grace as the proper Historian of a Series of Facts, that so much regard her own Character.

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For my own Part, in a Matter of this Nature, I think it more prudent to acquiesce in the general Consent of all Mankind, than to alter my Opinion of this Queen, upon the Authority of an Apologist, who cannot be thought impartial. Consequently, I must still have the Idea of a tender Wife, a loving Sister, a kind Friend, a gentle Mistress, a gracious Queen, a good Christian; in short, one of the best of Women, whenever I think of the Royal Consort of King *William III.*

The Escape of KING JAMES'S QUEEN,
with her Son, to *France.*

KING *James* having resolved to retire to *France*, his first Care was to send thither his Consort and Son, who was brought up to *London* from *Portsmouth*, with as much Secrecy as he had been carried thither. 'Twas in the Night, between the 9th and 10th of *December*, that the Count of *Lauzun* concerted with his Majesty the Flight of the Queen and the young Prince, and was successful in his Undertaking. *Riva*, an *Italian*, a Domestic of that Princess, and *Labadie*, a *Frenchman*, Page of the Back-Stairs to the King, both Persons of experienced Fidelity, were charged to provide all Things necessary for their Voyage, and to convey them from *Whitehall* to the Yatchr his Majesty had appointed to carry Count *Lauzun* to *France*. 'Twas not without a great deal of

Danger of being stopped and discovered, that a Queen, and a Prince scarce five Months old, went out of their Palace at a Time full of Suspicion, and when the least Cry of the Babe might have broke the best concerted Measures. However, the Queen in Disguise, accompanied by the Marquis of *Powis*, the Marchioness his Wife, Governess to the Prince, the Countess of *Dalmon*, *Signora Vittoria Montecuculi*, lately arrived from *Italy*, *Signora Pellegrina Turini*, the wet and dry Nurses, and a Woman or two more, stole through a privy Stairs to the Water-side; crossed the *Thames* in a dark Night, exposed to the Wind, the Rain, and the Roughness of the River; and being got on the other Side, waited near the Walls of a Chapel, insulted by the stormy Weather, till the Coaches were got ready in the next Inn. The Curiosity of a Man, who at the same Time went out of the Inn, and was making towards the Queen with a Lantern in his Hand, made her Majesty afraid of being discovered; when *Riva*, fearing the same, followed him immediately, and shook him so rudely, that both fell into the Dirt. This was a lucky Diversion, for the Fellow attributing this Fall to Chance, he and *Riva* begged one another's Pardon, and the Thing went no further. The Queen and her Attendants took Coach, and being come a Ship-board at *Gravesend*, *Labadie's* Wife, who was acquainted with the Captain, amused him till the Queen, who passed for an *Italian* Lady returning to her native Country, was got into the

the Cabin which had been prepared for her. Three *Irish* Captains embarked at the same Time, being appointed by the King to have an Eye upon the Commander, in case, upon some Suspicion or other, he should have refused to sail. This Precaution proved unnecessary; the Yacht having put to Sea, had a quick Passage, and safely landed at *Calais*. There the Queen would have staid for the King, who, according to their Agreement, was to follow her the next Day; but that Prince not appearing, she went to *Boulegne*, where two Monks and an Officer, that had made their Escape from *England*, acquainted her Majesty, that the King was stopped near *Fever-sham*, as he endeavoured to come away.

The Apprehending of Chancellor

Jefferys.

CHANCELLOR *Jeffreys*, whom every Body thought to be gone with the King, having disguised and absconded himself in a Seaman's House in *Wapping*, in order to his Escape beyond Sea; as he was looking out of the Window in a Sailor's *Monmouth-Cap*, was discovered by a Clerk in Chancery, that accidentally passed by. Thereupon he was immediately apprehended, and after a fair Deliverance from the Mob, that would have torn him to pieces, carried before the Lord Mayor, who fell into a Fit of an Apoplexy, whilst he was

was asking him some Questions. The same Day the Peers assembled at *Whitehall*, with some of the Privy-Council, committed him to the *Tower*, where the Consciousness of his Crimes pursuing him, he endeavoured to drown his Remorses in Wine, which put him into a Fever, and that cost him his Life.

Thus ended his Days *George Jeffreys*, Baron of *Wem*, a Man of great natural Parts, and who might have challenged a Place among the First-Rate Lawyers of *England*, if he had been steady in his Principles; but being swayed by the Lust of Honours and Riches, he roared more loudly against the Protestants, when Lord Chancellor, in King *James's* Reign, than he had inveighed against the Papists in the Time of the Popish Plot, when he was Recorder of the City of *London*.

The famous Battle of *Senesfe*.

As in so short a History of this illustrious Hero's Life, we could not enter into a minute Detail of his several great military Exploits, we reserved by way of a bonne Bouche, and Conclusion to the Whole, the celebrated Battle of Senesfe, in which such Magnanimity and Generalship were displayed on both Sides; by the Prince of Orange on the one, and the Prince of Condé on the other.

IN the Year 1674, about the Middle of August, was fought the Battle of *Senesfe*, between the Confederates under the Command of

of the Prince of *Orange*, and the *French* under the Prince of *Condé*. But it proved not an Action so decisive as was expected from two Armies of so great Force, and so animated by the Hatred and Revenge of the Parties, as well as by the Bravery and Ambition of the Commanders. The Success of this Fight was so differently reported by those who engaged in it, that it was hard to judge of the Victory, which each challenged. Sir *William Temple*, who makes this Remark, relates the whole Affair with such an honest and judicious Air, that we shall make no considerable Alteration in his Words.

The Confederates had for some Days sought an Engagement with great Desire and Endeavours, and the *French* avoided it with Resolution not to fight, unless upon evident Advantage; whilst both Armies lay near *Nivelle*, and not far distant from one another. The Reason of this was thought to be on one Side, the Ardour of the young Prince of *Orange*, to make Way by a Victory into *France* itself, and there revenge the Invasion of his Country, and at the same Time to make the first Essay of a pitched Battle, against so great and renowned a General as the Prince of *Condé* was. On the other Side, this old Captain had too much Honour to lose, and thought he had not enough to gain, by entering the Lists with a Prince twenty-three Years old, bred up in the Shade of a contrary Faction, till he was forced into the Field by the *French* Invasion of the

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Low-Countries. Nor was the Advantage less, on the *French* Side, in the Reputation of their Troops, than of their General, composed of excellent Officers, chosen Soldiers, exactly disciplined, long trained up for Action before they began it, and now flushed by the uninterrupted Successes of two Wars. Whereas the *Dutch* Troops, when the Prince of *Orange* entered upon the Command of them, were old or lazy Soldiers, disused with long Peace, and disabled with young unskilful Officers, (chosen upon no other Merit than that of Faction against the House of *Orange*); then filled up, when the War broke out, with hasty and undistinguished Levies, and disheartened with perpetual Losses of Towns, and Defeats of Parties, during the two first Campaigns. The Prince of *Condé* had another Restraint upon the usual Boldness of his Nature upon such Occasions, which was the ill Posture he had been in at Court during this King's Reign, and in regard how much more he would have to answer for than another Man upon any great Misfortune to his Army, which must have left the Way open for the Confederates to enter *France*, unguarded on that Side by any strong Frontier; so as no Man knew what Shock it might give to the Greatness of that Crown, with the Help of great and general Discontents, whereof this Prince was thought to have his Share.

Upon these Dispositions in the Generals, the Battle was for some Time industriously fought.

fought and avoided; till the Prince of *Orange*, believing there was no Way of coming to a general Action, but by the Siege of some Place, that might be worth the Venture to relieve, broke up and marched towards *Seneffe*, on the other Side of *Binch*, his Army being divided and commanded as before-mentioned. The Prince of *Condé* observing the March of the Confederates, which was not far from one Side of his Intrenchments, and that by the Straitness of the Passages they were forced to file off in small Lines, staid till the Vanguard, with a considerable Part of the Main Body was over one of these Passes; when he drew out his Men, and fell with great Fierceness upon the Rear of the *Spaniards*; broke them with great Slaughter, and not much Resistance; took their Baggage, and several Standards, and many Prisoners of Note. The Prince of *Orange*, upon Notice of the *French* attacking Prince *Vaudemont*, had sent three Battalions of his best Troops to their Assistance, with all the Diligence that could be; but the *Spaniards*, already broken, brought the *Dutch* into Disorder, and obliged them to retreat; being pursued with great Vigour, and over-powered by the *French*, which was the Reason that they lost several of their principal Officers: Among the rest young Prince *Maurice* of *Nassau* was taken Prisoner.

As soon as the Infantry of the Confederates were retired, the *French* fell with redoubled Fury upon the *Spanish* Horse, and the Prince
of

of *Condé* began to range his Army in form of Battle, commanding his Foot to march secretly under the Covert of the Hedges and Bushes. The Confederate Horse were ordered to charge them, but they found the Way so hollow between the Enemy and them, that they were obliged to turn about to the Right, and join the rest of the Army. The *French*, observing this, turned to the Left, and made so much Haste to charge the Body of Horse, that Prince *Vaudemont* had scarce Time enough to range his three Battalions, to endeavour to stop the Career of the Enemy. This Onset proved fatal to the Confederates; for the three Commanders in Chief of this Brigade were made Prisoners, with several Persons of Quality, as the Duke of *Holstein*, the Prince, *de Solms*, and M. *de Langerac*, not to mention the Number of the Slain. Prince *Vaudemont* gave Proofs of an extraordinary Valour, and great Presence of Mind; but whatever Endeavours he used to make his Men rally again, it could not be effected.

If the Prince of *Condé* had contented himself with this Success and Execution, he had left no Dispute of a Victory: But, lured on by the Hopes of one more entire, and believing the *Dutch*, whom he esteemed the worst Troops, would not stand, after the *Spaniards* and a great Part of their own were wholly routed, he followed the Chace, and, drawing out his whole Army upon them, brought it to a set Battle, which was more than he intended.

ed. In the mean Time the Prince of *Orange*, marching to the Relief of the *Spaniards*, and the Battalions he had sent, was at first inveloped by his own flying Men, whom he could neither stop by Words or Blows, by Promises or Reproaches, till joining the rest of his own Troops, and the *Spaniards*, commanded by the Duke de *Villa Hermosa*, that stood firm, and Count de *Souches* coming up with the Imperialists to re-inforce him, the Battle began with as great Obstinacy and Fury as any was ever fought. It continued so for about eight Hours, till Sun-set, and about two Hours after by Moon-light; till that failing too, the Fight ended, rather by the Obscurity of the Night, than the Weariness and Weakness of the Combatants.

The Prince of *Orange*, in the whole Course of this Action, gave all Orders with such Prudence, and Observance of all Advantages; led up his several Squadrons with that Bravery; made such bold Stands against his own broken Troops, as well as against the Impetuousness of their Pursuers, for six Hours together, in the hottest of the Fire; sometimes charging with the thickest of the Enemies; sometimes over-born by his own that fled, till he rallied them and led them back to the Charge, exposed to more Danger than most private Soldiers in the Field; That Count de *Souches*, in his Letter to the States upon this Occasion, told them, “ That in the whole Course of
“ the Action, the Prince had shewn the Con-
“ duct

“duct of an old experienced Commander,
 “and the Valour of a *Cæsar*.” And indeed
 his Allies, his Friends, and his Enemies,
 agreed in giving him equal Glory upon this
 Adventure: But he had none greater than
 from the Prince of *Condé*’s Testimony, “That
 “he had done like an old Captain in all, but
 “only in venturing himself too much like a
 “young Man.” Yet this old General had
 done the same in this Day’s Action, as much
 as the youngest Cavalier in the Army could
 do, when he found the Battle was fought so
 desperately, and all at Stake; whereas it is
 certain, that nothing could have given Vigour
 to the Confederate Troops, after the first Rout,
 but the repeated Examples and Dangers of the
 Prince, and the Shame of not following such
 a Leader, in all the bold Charges he made
 that Day, which both the Generals seemed
 resolved rather to die, than to lose.

As the Numbers were not much different
 when the Fight began, so were these esteemed
 that fell in the Battle, and to reach to between
 six and seven Thousand on either Side;
 but of the *French* many more Officers of Note,
 than was usual in Proportion to the common
 Soldiers: For among the Slain were reckoned
 the Marquisses de *Chauvalan*, de *Clemerant*, de
Bourbon, and *D’Illiers*; three Counts; two
 Cornets of the King’s Guards; above forty
 Officers of the Guards du Corps; forty-three
 of the King’s Regiment, and fourscore of the
 Queen’s Guards. In the List of the Slain on

the

the Side of the Allies, were the Marquis of *Assenar*, Major General *Vane*, the *Sieur de Villamaire*, the *Sieur de Langerac*, five Colonels, four Lieutenant Colonels, and a proportionable Number of Captains and inferior Officers. When the Night parted the Armies, the *French* retired back to their former Quarters, and next Morning the Confederates marched to that which they designed when they broke up the Day before. The Allies claimed the Victory, because they remained Masters of the Field; and the *French*, upon the great Number of Prisoners and Standards they carried away; but whoever had the Honour, they both felt the Loss.

The Day after the Battle, his Highness marched with his whole Army by the Way of *Mons*, and put them into Quarters at *St. Guilain*, where he received five Regiments of new Recruits; and the Imperialists retired to *Quierain*. After the Repair necessary in each Camp, upon this sharp Encounter, each Army took the Field again, and gave a general Expectation of another Battle before the Campaign ended. The Prince of *Orange* sought it all he could; but the Prince of *Condé* chose and fortified his Encampments so, as not to be forced to fight without apparent Odds, and contented himself to watch the Motions of the Allies, to preserve the *French* Conquests in *Flanders*, and prevent any Irruption into *France*. Such an Irruption was indeed designed this Summer, with great Confidence, by the Confederates,

federates, both on this Side, and in *Alsace*; but with equal Disappointment, unless it were to Count *Starenburg*. That Nobleman, says Sir *William Temple*, in the Beginning of the Campaign, complaining of the Wine at the Prince's Table, the Prince told him, "He would make him drink good Wine in *Champagne* before the Summer ended." He, who loved it well, and desired his Highness to be as good as Word, was taken at this Battle of *Seneffe*, and carried to *Rheims*, with several Dutch Officers, where sitting down to Dinner, and finding the Wine excellent, he drank the Prince's Health, and said, "He would trust him as long as he lived, for he had kept his Word, and made them drink good Wine in *Champagne*."

A Journal of KING WILLIAM's last Illness.

As the Approach of Death is the true Test of heroic Fortitude, and the natural Curiosity of Mankind loves a circumstantial Account of the Behaviour of great Men in that tremendous Crisis, we therefore think a Journal of King William's calm Resignation, and Christian Magnanimity, on that fatal Occasion, must prove doubly pleasing to an English Reader.

IMMEDIATELY after the Fall, that broke his Collar-bone, which was immediately set again by his chief Surgeon, he returned that Night in his Coach to *Kensington*;

sington; at which Time his Majesty seemed past all Danger, till *Sunday* the 1st of *March*, when he had a Defluxion on his Knee, which was looked upon to be very dangerous; so that he could not walk without being supported, and continued so till the *Wednesday* following. He then seemed to be much better, insomuch that he took several Turns in the Gallery at *Kensington*, for the Benefit of the Air; but finding himself weary, sat down and fell asleep, which it is thought occasioned him to take Cold: For when he awaked, he was seized with a Shivering, upon which several of his Majesty's Physicians were sent for, who administered such proper Remedies, as gave him great Relief. But suddenly after his Ague and Fever returned, attended with a violent Vomiting and Looseness, which decayed Nature to such a Degree, that he became weak on *Thursday*, and most Part of that Night his Illness increased. On *Friday* Morning he supped a little Broth, which staid with him, and towards Night he took a sleeping Draught, which gave his Majesty Repose for about three Hours.

On *Saturday* Morning he supped more Broth, and found himself much easier, but very weak, and continued so all the Morning; but towards the Evening was again more faint, being followed in the Night by three violent and terrible Fits; during the Intervals of which, he sent for several Noblemen, and spoke to them about private Affairs. On *Sunday*

day Morning early, being the 8th of *March*, his Majesty received the Holy Sacrament from the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, with great Devotion; the Lords of the Council, with Abundance of the Nobility, attending all the while in the withdrawing Room, Presence and Anti-chamber. About eight of the Clock in the Morning, just as he was expiring, he faintly asked for his great Favourite, the Earl of *Portland*; who being come to him, his Majesty's Lips were observed to move, but without Strength to express his Mind to his Lordship. He was sensible to the last Moment, and died in the Arms of Mr. *Sewell*, one of the Pages of the Back-Stairs, sitting upon the Bed in his Night-gown; being kept alive five or six Hours merely by the Help of Cordials.—Thus departed this great Prince, to the inexpressible Sorrow of his Subjects.

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